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No. 1877.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1863.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—

The Professor of English Law, JOHN A. RUSSELL, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, will LECTURE during the MONTHS of NOVEMBER, DECEMBER and JANUARY, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, on the following subjects:—1. On the Principles of the Law of CONTRACTS.

Payment for the Course, 4l. 4s.—On Payment of 5s. College Fee in addition, the Course is open to Gentlemen who are not attending the other Classes in the College.

HENRY MALDEN, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
October 13, 1863.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—

LECTURES on POLITICAL ECONOMY, by Prof. WALEY, A.M., Fellow of the College. A Course of about Twenty Lectures, commencing on THURSDAY, November 5th. Subjects: Production and Distribution of Wealth, including Principles of Population and Theories of Wages, Profits and Rent; Theory of Value—Money Credit, including Principles of Banking and Exchange, Currents of Foreign Trade, Taxation, Public Debts. 10th of Lectures on Thursday, from 5.30 to 6.30. Fee, 3l. On payment of 5s. College Fee in addition, the Course is open to Gentlemen who are not attending other Classes in the College. A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy of 50l. a year for Students matriculated in the College, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December, 1863.

In the "Further Examination" of Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, Political Economy is one of the subjects—500 Marks may be obtained for it.

Masters of Unendowed Schools and Ushers entered to the Four Evening Classes of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy are admitted to these Lectures gratuitously.

The Regulations concerning the Scholarships may be had on application at the Office.

HENRY MALDEN, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
October 13, 1863.

JURISPRUDENCE.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Prof. SHARPE, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, Reader of Jurisprudence and Civil Law to the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, will COMMENCE his COURSE, on MONDAY, November 2, at 7 o'clock p.m. The Professor will deliver

TWO COURSES OF LECTURES. The first Course of about six Lectures—On the Development of Law as Illustrated by the History of the Roman Law, and the Influence of the latter upon the English and Continental Systems of Jurisprudence. The second Course, about eight Lectures, commencing the 25th of January, 1864. On the Doctrine of Jurisprudence and the Principles of Legislation with respect to obligations arising ex contractu, ex delicto and quasi ex delicto; and in such Course the English, French and Roman Law upon Contract and Tort will be compared.

The Lectures will be on MONDAYS, from 7.5 to 9.5 p.m. Fee, 4l. 4s., on payment of 5s. College Fee in addition; the Course is open to Gentlemen who are not attending other Classes in the College.

The following College Scholarships, Prizes and Distinctions are conferred on the subjects of this Course:—

1st, A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence of 50l. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December, 1864. This Scholarship is awarded every third year. (The Regulations should be consulted.)

2nd, A Prize of Books and Certificates of Honour at the Examination of the Members of this Class at the Close of the Session.

3rd, A Scholarship of 50l. per annum, tenable for three years, is given by the University of London at the Annual Examination for the Degree of LL.B. to the Candidate who distinguishes himself the most in the Principles of Legislation.

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HENRY MALDEN, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary.
October 13, 1863.

EVENING CLASSES.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—

Prospectuses of the Evening Classes of Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Zoology, Political Economy, English Law, Jurisprudence, and of Architecture and Construction, may be had on application at the Office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
October, 1863.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—

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The SESSION will be publicly OPENED on MONDAY, November 2, 1863, at Two o'clock p.m. when an Address to the Students will be delivered by Principal SIR DAVID BREWSTER.

Full details as to Classes, Examinations, &c., in the Faculties of Arts, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, will be found in the Edinburgh University Calendar, 1863-64, published by Messrs. MacLellan & Stewart, South Bridge, Edinburgh, price 2s.

By Order of the Senate.
ALEX. SMITH, Secretary to the University.
September, 1863.

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Wanderings in West Africa, from Liverpool to Fernando Po. By a F.R.G.S. 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

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Then, there is your *voyageur* who goes errant in search of adventure, and, not meeting with it, makes it. The topography, geography, and local colour of these books are sufficiently correct; but the sensational incidents belong to romance. There is one of this class who, having had a blank day in an ugly country, a day without any event worth recording, in his disgust set fire to the village in which he lodged—in his book. Having invented the incident and described it, he slept with untroubled conscience.

There is a third class, composed of actual excursionists who cross the seas, have a week's experience of a foreign land, and, after returning home, build up from their notes a book which speaks like Sir Oracle. Of mysteries which have perplexed philosophers and statesmen for centuries, they make no difficulty. Having looked at the land, they have become as familiar with it as though they were natives and had studied the progress of manners and morals, politics and religion for years. They really know no more of the subject than he who sees a pine for the first time, and after gazing at it goes his way, knows of its flavour.

Next, we meet with travellers like our F.R.G.S.—fellows readily grasping subjects, like the one before us. They are acute of observation, have no particular purpose beforehand of making a book, but finding the matter for it good in itself, and daily accumulating in their notes, turn these notes and cheery letters written to friends at home to good account, and produce a couple of very readable volumes. Of such seems the good-tempered and well-attuned Wanderer in West Africa. He sets out with small regret for what he leaves behind him, including "the house Burgundy of the Reform Club," which he describes as being "meat as well as drink"; and from Fernando Po he sends forth the dedication of his book "To the true friends of Africa; not to the philanthropist or to Exeter Hall."

This cheerful and exceedingly candid Fellow did not go to West Africa without a purpose. "I left England," he says, "with a determination to investigate the subject of West African mortality." One conclusion at which he has arrived is, that the land may be rendered "not more unhealthy than the East or the West Indies, whereas it is at present deadly, a Gogtha, a Jehannum." The causes of the fearful mortality the author traces chiefly to the bad positions of the settlements.

In carrying out his "determination," he gives himself and his readers a single "day" at Madeira, Teneriffe, and St. Mary's, Bathurst, respectively. At Freetown, Sierra Leone, he sojourns three days, and the Cape of Palms he despatches in six hours. After four times that extent of tarrying at Cape Coast Castle, he discusses the African gold question, and then carries us off to a pleasant day in the Land of Ants, followed by another at Lagos,

whence we accompany him to Benin, Nun, the Bonny River and Fernando Po. At this last place, the "Madeira of the Gulf of Guinea," he was officially established, if not merry, at least well, last December. May he not have subsequently found it the "Foreign Office Grave"!

Between the home he left and that which he was to occupy under the shadow of the Mountain of Heaven, as the natives style the sister peak to that of Fernando Po, there seems to have been little difference with regard to their moral influences on the *man*. He sailed from England in August, on a day to make an Englishman leave it without a sigh. "A north of Europe nor-wester had set in before noon, a funeral pall of rain-mist overhung the heavens of Liverpool with black, white sea-dogs coursed and worried one another over Father Mersey's breadth of mud, the shrewish gusts tore to pieces the very strongest showers." In September, he closes his account of the outward-bound voyage at Fernando Po, with the remark that "Arriving in these outer places is the very abomination of desolation. I drop for a time my pen in the distinct memory of our having felt uncommonly suicidal through the first night on Fernando Po." Thus the curtain rises to a storm, and descends to slow music.

There was a foreign Ambassador in England who, on first coming among us, thought he comprehended everything in connexion with ourselves, our laws, ways, life, and manner of living. After being among us a few years, he considerably modified his opinions. When he had completed a residence of nearly a quarter of a century, he confessed his total ignorance, and gave up writing a book about us. The F.R.G.S. has another view of the study of mankind and the depicting of the lands in which they dwell. "I passed," he says, "the long length of a single day and night in and off Madeira, and, consequently, consider myself highly fitted to write a somewhat lengthy account of it." He does not say this flippantly; it is uttered in all seriousness. He only professes to give first impressions; and as he records these as fast as they are made, they not only occupy some space, but they have that "sharp, well-defined outline" which he assumes he has drawn with considerable accuracy.

And he hits off sad Madeira exceedingly well. It is a place which has had its day, and its wine which has run out, and its English, whom these African islanders hate, though they have lived upon and by them. There dying Englishers, of various churches, have quarrelled over their respective church sections. The island has been fatal to many a healthy Englishman, whose constitution cannot lack the bracing of lusty old winter; and the climate is generally injurious to all invalids save those who suffer from phthisis or bronchitis. The inhabitants laugh to scorn the idea that there is any humidity in Madeira; but the country is green, the evaporation great. "Madeira will, in the next generation, be deserted for Egypt, by all but our purely phthisical invalids. There is that in the pure dry air of the Desert of which no green country can boast." Madeira, where in Funchal alone some 35,000*l.* is spent annually by the English, occasionally burns Pontius Pilate in the dress of an English soldier, and Judas Iscariot in a wicker-image filled with live cats! One would suppose that the *oidium* had destroyed all good feelings there as well as the vines. But vines deteriorate in other localities too, and some people are concerned as to what sort of wine our grandsons may drink. We have no such concern about those young gentlemen. What interests us is,—what sort of wine we shall

have to drink when we are grandfathers. That is a question which concerns us all. Good Madeira is extinct, and Canary did not survive the Peace of 1815.

The author left Madeira without regret, and found Teneriffe more to his liking. We do not know if the old nation to which the group of the Canaries belongs is now represented, as Arago described it, by a Governor who cannot write and a secretary who cannot read; but Santa Cruz de Teneriffe has glory enough in the one accumulated fact that it has repulsed no less than three British admirals,—Blake, Jennings and Nelson!

In due and rapid time we come to St. Mary's, Bathurst—a settlement designed for the use of liberated Africans. The town was built in 1816, and, "like all European settlements of that date, the site is execrable and the buildings excellent." The seasons are the wet and the dry; during the former the rains fall, which saturate the ground, and then comes a period when the vegeto-animal matter deposited in swamps and hollows by rain and river is being distilled into miasma, which kills extensively during the dry season,—and yet this dry season is the healthiest of all the year!

At Freetown, Sierra Leone, things are rather worse than at Bathurst. We have heard of many objectionable characteristics of the locality, but the newest is the fact that it is actionable there to call a free black man a "nigger": the latter implies *slave*, and suggests rascality, and a mulatto attorney may "court" the utterer, and mulct him of from five pounds to fifty—if he only lives till the action is decided. From such verdict there is no appeal. "He is only a Liberated" is, nevertheless, the stereotyped negro phrase flung at every newly-arrived ebony freeman! But "Willyforce nigger" is the West Indian term of abuse thrown at a re-captive by the liberated of an older date.

In the six hours spent at the Cape of Palms, the easternmost of the five counties into which the Liberian Republic is divided, our F.R.G.S. contrived to see much, and he describes well what he saw. Among other things, he "found Republican Liberia pretty far gone in the ways of despotism—the only fit government for Africa and the Africans." The Governor under President Benson, named Gibson, is, he says, "a good working man, but as arbitrary as democrats when in power are apt to be."

At Cape Coast Castle, we learn nothing more of the romance or the reality of L. E. L.'s life and death, save that her widowed husband was fearfully calumniated by "an individual in the Colonial Office, who was pettily jealous because affairs at the Gold Coast, with a miserable pittance of 4,000*l.*, were managed far more effectually than at the pet S^a Leone, where economy has never been the order of the day." The author also remarks that "the true history of Mrs. Maclean's death is known to many, but who, in writing the life of L. E. L., would dare to tell it?" There would be as much prudence in letting the life alone as judiciousness in the silence observed by the living regarding her death.

Gold abounds here, and the author is reasonably disgusted that convicts, at least, are not located in the district, to work it for the benefit of their country. Sentimentalists at home would shudder at felons being uncomfortable, where honest men toil and die; but the idea of making a penal settlement on the coast is one that might recommend itself to those whose duty it is to look to such matters. Wherefore, we may conclude that this reasonable and desirable end will not be accomplished.

Into the question of gold in Africa the author

enters largely. The mineral wealth that lies in the equatorial range must be incalculable, and there are some political economists who think it had better continue to lie there.

From this place, after discoursing pleasantly of Accra, or the "Land of Ants," concluding a day at Lagos with the expressed conviction that, in a few years, it might become the emporium of the great and rich Yoruba and Dahomeyan countries, whose natural adit and issue it is, and passing the Grand Bonny River—grand in abominations, moral and physical—he finally reaches, as we have said, weary, and not especially cheerful in his prospects, his temporary home at Fernando Po.

Such is an outline of his book. The volumes will serve to show that Western Africa, far from being desolate or savage, teems with life, and with struggles for it, such as go on, with necessary differences, in more civilized communities,—struggles and intrigues of nations as well as of men. This is what he says of Goree:—

"In 1831 it was in miserable condition, now it is in first-rate order. It is an outpost of the colony of Senegal, where the French, agreeably to their custom, have organized a powerful military force of 2,500 European soldiers, and 8,000 native auxiliaries, with a squadron of thirteen steamers, to ensure mobility, many of them Crimean gunboats, and highly effective for river navigation. The object is of course to shake hands with Algeria, to link the North African possessions with their future conquests south of the Sahara, and eventually with the rich mineral lands lying eastward of Senegal; and already the territory almost equals Algeria in extent, with a directly subject population of 100,000 souls. Goree connected by an electric wire with St. Louis of Senegal, the head-quarters, is of use to vessels delayed by the river bar; and Senegal will, of course, be the first base of all operations intended to work northwards and eastwards."

Of Africans and Europeans we are told—

"It has been a favourite theory that the Jamaican negro and others withstand the heat and miasmata of Africa better than the white man; the contrary is probably the case. The semi-civilized African dies of phthisis much more readily than the Englishman; and if exposed to hardship, he becomes, to use a homely but forcible expression, rotten after the first year. In enduring the fatigues of actual warfare he is, I believe, inferior to the acclimatized European. Although negroes have a singular immunity from yellow fever—none were attacked at Sierra Leone during the five epidemics from 1837 to 1859—the small-pox is a scourge to them, and they die like sheep of dysentery and bilious remittent. The 'African Regiment,' a condemned corps of 800 men once stationed here and at Sierra Leone, died, it is true, in a few months. But they were 'the greatest rascals under the sun, the outscourings of the army, and were drunk day and night, sleeping in the dews and drinking new rum, old palm wine, or anything they could lay their hands upon.' The officers were 'equally reckless and insubordinate,' says Capt. Hewett."

Our missionaries might have looked after these lost sheep. Mohammedan missionaries are certainly not idle at Bathurst:—

"The Mandinga and other Moslem visitors have proselytized many of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, have built two mosques, and regularly keep their Ramazan. They are to be met with at Accra, they are numerous at Lagos, and they are gradually extending upon this coast towards the southern hemisphere."

It is the same at Cape Town, despite the labours of the good bishop there. The best-conducted part of the population may be found among the Mohammedan working people, servants and labourers, and these are readily taken as husbands by English girls who arrive out, and who can see the advantages of comfort and sobriety they are likely to enjoy in their new home. These young wives, of course, adopt the religion of their husbands, mount the fez cap,

and observe the Friday sabbath with cheerful serenity.

Of the free negro "gents" at Sierra Leone, the writer does not paint a very attractive picture:—

"It is a political as well as a social mistake to permit these men to dine in the main cabin, which they will end by monopolizing: a ruling race cannot be too particular about these small matters. The white man's position is rendered far more precarious on the coast than it might be, if the black man were always kept in his proper place. A European without stockings or waistcoat, and with ragged slops hanging about his limbs, would not be admitted into the cuddy; an African will. Many of the fellows come on board to make money by picking a quarrel. And what does one think of a dusky belle, after dropping her napkin at Government House, saying to her neighbour, 'Please, Mr. Officer-man, pick up my towel,' or of such a dialogue as this? The steward has neglected to supply soup to some negro, who at every meal has edged himself higher up towards the top of the table, and whose conversation consists of whispering into the ears of an adjacent negro, and of hyena-like guffaws. 'I say, daddee, I want my soup; all de passenger, he drink 'im soup; me no drink my soup; what he mean, dis palaver?'—The words are uttered in a kind of scream; the steward cannot help smiling, and the nigger resumes: 'Ah, you laff! And for why you laff? I no laff; no drinkee soup!' Here the dialogue ends, and the ladies look their acknowledgments that travelling does throw us into strange society."

Here, indeed, the white man has but a nigger's time of it:—

"The British constitution determines that a man must be tried by his peers. His peers at S'a Leone are perhaps a dozen full-blooded blacks, liberated slaves, half-reformed fetishmen, sometimes with a sneaking fondness for the worship of Shango, and if not criminals in their own country, at least paupers clad in dishdouts and palm oil. To see such peers certainly 'takes pride down a peg,' as the phrase is; no use to think of that ancestor who 'came over' with the Conqueror, or that barony lost in the days of the Rebellion. The excuse is that a white jury cannot be collected out of the forty or fifty eligibles in Freetown. The jury—model institution—becomes here, as in the United States, a better machine for tyranny than any tyrant, except a 'free people,' ever invented. It is useless to 'challenge,' for other negroes will surely take the place of those objected to. No one raises the constitutional question, are these half-reclaimed barbarians my peers? And if he did, justice would sternly answer 'Yes!' The witnesses will forswear themselves, not like our posters, for half-a-crown, but gratis, because the plaintiff is a fellow-tribesman. The judge may be 'touched with the tar-brush,' but he is white as milk, he must pass judgment according to verdict, and when damages are under 200*l.* there is no appeal. S'a Leone contains many sable families,—Lumpkins, Lewis, Pratt, Ezidio, Nicols, Macarthy, are a few of their patronymics,—against whom it is useless for a stranger to contend and come off scot and lot free. Besides these there are 17 chief and 200 minor tribes, whilst 100 languages, according to M. Koelle,—150, says Bishop Vidal,—are spoken in the streets of Freetown. All are hostile to one another; all combine against the white man. After the fashion of the Gold Coast, they have formed themselves into independent republics called 'companies.' These set aside certain funds for their own advancement and for the ruin of their rivals. The most powerful and influential races are the Aku and the Ibo. The Akus, or Egbas, known by their long necklaces of tattoo, are called the Jews of Western Africa; they are perfect in their combination, and they hesitate at no crime. They will poison with a pitiless readiness. The system of Egba 'clanship,' as the local papers call it, is a favourite, sometimes an all-engrossing topic for invective with the press. This worst species of trades-union is characterized, on account of its propensity to intimidate, as the 'Aku tyranny' and the 'Aku Inquisition.' * * The Ibos are more divided,

still they cleave together on especial occasions. This large tribe, whose head-quarters is Abo, at the head of the Nigerian delta, muster strong at S'a Leone, where they are the Swiss of the community. It is popularly said the Aku will do anything for money, the Ibo will do anything for revenge. Both races are intelligent enough to do harm—their talents rarely take the other direction. If the majority of the jury be Akus, they will unhesitatingly find the worst of Aku criminals innocent, and the most innocent of whites, or Timnia, guilty. Surely such an outrage upon reason—such a caricature of justice—was never contemplated by British laws."

Then here is a testimony anent the man and the brother:—

"Of late it has become the fashion for the missionary and the lecturer to deny, in the presence of Exeter Hall, the African's recognition of the European's superiority. 'The white man,' writes Mr. Robert Campbell, a mulatto, 'who supposes himself respected in Africa because he is white, is grievously mistaken.' I distinctly assert the reverse, and every one who has studied the natural history of man, must have the same opinion. The same egregious nonsense was once propounded before the Ethnological Society—where with some ethnology there is no anthropology—by another 'African.' And yet the propounder, the late Mr. Consular Agent Hansen, whose death by-the-by was an honour, and the only honour, to his life, had shaved his wool, and at the time was wearing a wig of coal black hair like a Cherokee's. Is imitation no sign of deference?"

In reference to an early period when Africa may have been more civilized than now, the author remarks:—

"I propose at some future time, if the subject falls not into worthier hands, to show by the similarity of houses and utensils, manners and customs, arts and arms, religious rites, &c., that at some early epoch, there must have been an intimate intercourse between Eastern and Western Africa, in fact, throughout all Africa south of the equator. We observe essential differences between Great Britain and Little Russia; between the two shores of the Dark Continent there is absolutely none."

The Krumen is forcibly sketched in the following passage:—

"The Krumen have, for the last two centuries, been a race of sailors; they have chosen what is by no means an undangerous profession, and they are accustomed to cross the perilous bars, and to trust themselves to the mercy of the sharks and the breakers. Yet they are arrant cowards. When real firing begins on board ship, they will run and hide themselves in the coal bunkers. During the descent of the Niger, in 1859, when the hostile villages below Abo shot at the Government Contract Steamer Rainbow, Capt. Green, it was necessary to drive the Krumen from their retreat behind the paddle-boxes. They will desert their master upon the least appearance of danger. It is impossible to mistake their state of panic: if a roller strikes a boat unexpectedly, they will lay oars by, gaze with a blank face, and if the stick be not used, rise to spring overboard. The least corporal punishment makes them scream like women, and, unlike most Africans, they are exceedingly sensitive to pain. Sickness afflicts them mentally as well as bodily; and if one of a boat's crew be lost off a bar, or devoured by sharks, it is found advisable to send the others home. The canoe men or Guinea men on the other hand, if supplied with a gallon of rum, will forget the mishaps by the next day. Kru poltroonery is open and unaffected; other African tribes appear ashamed to show it; the Krumen, however, boasts of it. If you ask him to fight, he replies unblushingly that he has but one life, and wishes again to see 'we country.' I have no doubt that excessive affection for their own land and for their parents—especially for the mother—partly causes this loathing to face danger. But though there are exceptions amongst them, and some few are brave, even to ferocity, as a rule there is no mistaking their timidity. During the Indian mutiny, it was proposed to levy a Kru battalion, and officers were selected for that pur-

pose. The project suddenly fell to the ground, owing, it is said, to the contradictory statements of the best authorities; some recommending the Krus as excellent food for powder, others reporting them as far readier to run away than to do battle. I made many inquiries upon the subject, and after seeing much of the Krumen, and learning something of their language, I satisfied myself that they would be quite useless as soldiers; they would not fight."

So much for the individual; here is something suggestive generally:—

"The history of Ashantee wars, which began in 1807, is that of the African coast generally. In these lands there are two great axioms of native policy. The first is never to admit strangers into the interior for trade, which is the interest of the maritime tribes to monopolize, and they live in idleness at the expense of the 'Bushmen,' or people of the interior. For this point, which is first in life to them, they will fight to the last, and hence the main difficulty of opening up the 'Dark Continent.' The second is the ambition of the inner peoples to obtain a *point d'appui* upon the coast, where they can sell their goods at their own price. This explains the frequent wars and irruptions of Ashantee and Dahomey against the maritime people, and the want of permanency in the latter. They become demoralized by indolent living, intercourse with white men, the disuse of arms, and the deleterious climate of the low-lands, and thus they are less fitted to resist the harder and more warlike tribes that pour down upon them. Dr. Livingstone (chap. 21) asserts 'no African tribe has ever been destroyed.' Nothing but the profoundest ignorance could have dictated such a declaration. I affirm, on the contrary, that from the Kru country to the Gaboon, there is not an ancient people now settled on the seaboard, including even Dahomey; that they supplanted the races who formerly possessed those civilized seats; and that many, the Mpongwe and the old Calabar people, are likely to become extinct before the close of another century. The margin of Africa, in fact, like that of other solid bodies, is continually wearing off."

The following is a sketch of the "day" of an African chief and trading gentleman, on the Bonny:—

"The usual Bonny working day is simple. The 'gentleman' comes on board as early as possible after daylight, and begins the usual process of 'round trade,' chaffering and dodging with all his might, now 'ryling up' the agent, then sawdering him down, but never going to extremes. He breaks his fast when he can, lounges about, sitting as if at home, using tobacco, and occasionally begging for this, that, and the other thing. After the forenoon thus profitably and energetically spent, he disappears about midday, and is seen no more till the morrow. The holiday is one of unmixed laziness: the gentleman dozes till late in front of the dead fire that went out before 'Cockerappeak.' Sending back his night companion to the women's apartments, he passes into a court, sits upon the high threshold, and enjoys an air bath, chewing the while pieces of fibrous wood or the plantain fibres, called *sápo* in the dialect of the Gold Coast. This is followed by the tooth-stick, now becoming used in England; it has the advantage over the brush that every separate tooth obtains a careful attention, inside as well as outside. Whilst thus cleansing the mouth and throat from the hesternal fumes of tobacco and palm-wine, he cracks his joints and—equivalent to European stretching—he twists his neck as much as possible without dislocation. The whole fabric of society is naturally founded on polygamy. Some of the head chiefs have as many as fifty wives—all, as usual, under the head wife or queen, who is usually the daughter of some great house. * * The gentleman presently steps into his bathing room, and undergoes, in the hands of his favourite wives, a thorough soaping from head to foot. The apartment has usually a strong floor of raised rafters, which allow the water to drain off, and the seat is an empty box or a block of wood. There are neither baths nor tubs; calabashes of cold water are poured upon the

head, after the fashion of the East Indian 'Ghara,' and hands are used as flesh brushes to rub the back. He then indulges in a practice popularly known as 'wash um belly.' During these operations audiences are given to favourites and other persons coming on business."

For cleanliness, this might shame many a European, and what follows shows that taste for dress is cultivated in Africa:—

"After being duly scrubbed, the gentleman proceeds to his robing court, where sundry large boxes, like sea-chests, contain his dresses and ornaments. He is extremely fastidious about the choice of his toilette, opening, and perhaps trying on, a dozen cloths before one suits his fancy. He will kiss it in token of admiration or respect if it has belonged to his ancestors. A silk pocket handkerchief is then folded triangularly and passed through a loop in the knife scabbard—like the British sailor, they are abandoning the clasp knife for the bowie form—which is thus attached to the right side. His skin is then polished up with a little palm oil, and his neck, wrists, and ankles are adorned with strings of coral or beads, and substantial metal or ivory rings, sometimes decorated with his English name cut out, or 'fixed' in various coloured tacks. Finally, his wool is carded, with a comb made of bamboo, whose three or four long prongs are fit only for a horse's mane, and a casquette of broadcloth supplants the scarlet night-cap, fashionable in former days. The kerchief intended for hand use is hung, cravat or scarf like, round the neck or wrist. Here, as in the Highlands, pockets are wanting. The toilette being thus finished, breakfast is served. It is a little dinner, ordinarily consisting of obeoka, nda, fufu, fulu, and tomeneru,—*Anglicè*, fowl, fish, mashed yam, soup (i.e. the liquid in which the stews have been boiled), and tombo, or palm-wine, the latter, however, hard, tasting like soapsuds, and very intoxicating. The cooking is excellent when English dishes are not attempted. * * The meal always concludes with an external application of soap and water. After the breakfast tombo is drunk, the warm and savoury nature of the food requiring copious draughts. It is a diuretic, and promotes perspiration, so many a gallon will disappear in the course of a day. When the natural appetite fails, they suck slices of the acid lime, or chew kola nut, or eat *ossessosa*, a tasteless yellow berry, with a large stone and little pulp, which is said to increase intoxication. When half-drunk the gentleman retires to a cool room, where, fanned by young girls in a state of nature, he sleeps away the sultry hours of noon. After the siesta he receives or pays visits to his friends, being careful not to appear without armed slaves carrying his large Juju and his snuff-box. He does not dip finger and thumb into the latter, but pours it into the palm of the hand, and leisurely makes up a pinch. Whenever he meets a white man he shakes hands, or rather cracks fingers, holding the crackee's index between the forefinger and thumb of the right hand,—the left is devoted to another purpose,—and loosing snaps them together. It is a knack somewhat difficult to acquire properly. The inferior chiefs and upper slaves are devoted to gambling; all cheat when they can, and a man after losing his supplies, which represent coin, will part with his beads, armlets, and anklets, next follow his knife, red nightcap, and loin cloth, and lastly his wives, relations, and himself. Some of them have proved adepts at European games, especially draughts. When the gentleman stays at home, he performs upon some native instrument, grinds a barrel-organ, or enjoys a musical-box, a throng of his wives and children peeping through the doorway. Or he looks at conjuring tricks, and perchance jokes with his jester, some slave, whose dry humour, sharp tongue, salt wit, and power of mimicry have made him a favourite. Africans are uncommonly keen in perceiving and in caricaturing any ridicule; they have never, however, attained the dizzy height of Art in the days of Thespis. A dinner similar to breakfast is eaten at 4 to 5 P.M. * * It is wound up by smoking and drinking tombo, to which, however, at this hour, the 'damned distillation' is preferred, and the

gentleman turns in drunk at midnight.—The women and children pass their day in a far humbler manner: they begin at dawn by washing in the creek; they then repair to the artistess who performs the mysteries of body painting. The favourite colour is blue; red, however, is also used. * * The head woman, whose face and body, arms and legs, have thus been decorated, dresses herself in beads and shawls, or fine cloths, and sallies out after breakfast to see her friends. Sometimes she is received with a nautch, than which no cancan can be grosser: the more literal it is, the more she enjoys it. * * Women of the poorer sort pass their time in making nets, hats, fishing-lines, and little mats. * * Ladies who are not favourites with the lords their husbands, and all wives of poor men, perform servile work, fetching water, cutting and carrying fuel, fishing with seines, and smoking and drying the proceeds. The younger children are kept at home; after a certain age they resort for education to the streets, or accompany their fathers on business, and when ten years old they are as wise, touching most things, and one thing in particular, as their parents."

With this taste of the quality of our F.R.G.S., we leave further enjoyment of volumes which constitute an admirable "Handbook" to the Western Coast of Africa, to those who are inclined to inquire further.

Annotations on the Gospel of St. Mark. With an Introduction and Examination-Questions. By the Rev. C. Holme, M.A. (Longman & Co.)

This is intended to be a short and plain commentary on the second Gospel, suited to English readers of all classes, and especially to the candidates for the University Middle-Class Examinations. The compiler has succeeded in making a useful volume, for which many plain readers will thank him. The notes are brief, pertinent and clear; the Introduction is good, and the questions at the close are suitable. Larger and more ambitious commentaries may be perused with less profit than this unpretending manual of instruction.

The Gospel of St. Mark is less difficult of explanation than any of the other three. It is also much shorter. Yet there are peculiarities in it which are not easily accounted for. Mr. Holme seems to have overlooked few of these. In most cases he has done his best to throw light upon them after his own manner. As an example of his method we may select the two excellent notes on chapter ix. 49, 50:—

"49 *For every one, &c.*] There is here an allusion to the manner of sacrificing; every sacrifice was salted before it was applied to the fire. Salt has the virtue of preserving from corruption. Again, fire is used in the H. S. as the emblem of purification. This difficult passage may be thus paraphrased: 'Every one's principles shall be tried by the purifying fire of trials and persecutions, even as a sacrifice is salted with salt.'

"50 *Salt is good.*] i. e. naturally and essentially good of itself, and its quality is to keep other things pure; but if this quality is lost, it is useless, and nothing can prevent it from becoming itself impure. So the moral principle in man is good. It is given as a guide to what is right; but if the governing principle be itself perverted to evil—if the guide misleads—what help remains? Have, therefore, a sound moral principle, and this will preserve you from evil."

In other cases he has not been so successful, especially where he attempts to reconcile contradictions, as in x. 46:—

"46 *And as he went out.*] St. Mark and St. Luke speak of one blind man, because he was the better known; St. Matthew mentions two. Again, St. Luke says it was as they were coming into Jericho; and the other two, as they were departing from it. The accounts may be thus reconciled. In the evening, as they were entering Jericho, they saw these blind men; but the miracle did not take place till next morning. One Evangelist has

recorded one part of the incident, and another another."

This is forced and unnatural. Again, vi. 7:—"7 The mission of the twelve is now confirmed. The directions for their journey, as given by the different Evangelists, slightly vary; which may be thus accounted for. The disciples were separately sent by two and two, and the several directions would be somewhat different. Thus St. Matthew says, 'they were to take no staves'; St. Mark, 'one staff.' Again, St. Matthew says, 'neither shoes'; St. Mark, 'be shod with sandals.'"

The writer proceeds on a wrong assumption. At chapter xv. 25, we find this note:—

"25 The third hour.] Our Lord was finally condemned about the third hour, i. e. nine o'clock, and, as Calvary was at some distance from Jerusalem, he would not be nailed to the cross till some considerable time after. Darkness prevailed from the sixth to the ninth hour, when the crucifixion took place, and Our Lord expired at the ninth hour, the time of offering up the Evening Sacrifice."

Here the conciliator fails. Other reconcilers, including Townson himself, have not been more successful. Again: "St. Mark hurries over the introductory part, in order to give a full account of the official events of Our Lord's life." This is a curious and incorrect way of accounting for St. Mark's omission of the birth and infancy of Jesus.

In page 120, there is a list of the appearances of Christ after his resurrection, which requires correction in various particulars. Thus, the first manifestation was not to Mary Magdalene, but to the women returning to the sepulchre, as reported by St. Matthew only.

We hope that Mr. Holme will continue his notes on the Gospels on the same plan—one which he has successfully carried out in relation to the second. If he were a little better versed in criticism, and more cautious in his explanations, he might occasionally improve his notes. We could wish that all commentators were as unpretending, sensible, and brief as he is; the readers of theological works would then have fewer weary pages to wade through.

Rayons et Reflets. Par Le Chevalier de Chate-lain. (Rolandi.)

THE Chevalier de Chate-lain should be popular with Englishmen. No one has ministered to our self-love more amply or indefatigably. A few years since, under the title, 'Beautés de la Poésie Anglaise,' the Chevalier published two portly volumes, partly made up of translations from our living verse-writers. Numerically his list was a strong one. We had before supposed that about half-a-dozen names would have represented all that was remarkable in our contemporary song: how pleasant, then, was it to learn from M. de Chate-lain that in taking the census of our bards we had strangely underrated our strength, and might substitute tens, if not hundreds, for units! Of some names included in the "Beautés" we were totally ignorant, while others doubtfully recalled to us the literary advertisements of other years, and suggested an uneasy impression that we had heretofore written despondingly of the very poems which were now glorified by the apotheosis of translation. In his present volume, the Chevalier again brings recruits to our poetic strength in the shape of authors who show a keen appreciation of their own "beauties," by subscribing freely to the book which contains them. To particularize these sudden celebrities might be invidious. We will only observe, that if their new prominence is deserved, their critics have been unjust, and that 'Rayons et Reflets,' as a revelation of British genius, will be no less novel to our own public than to a continental one.

The class of writers whom M. de Chate-lain

has chosen to translate is, however, a matter quite apart from his merit as a translator. On the latter point we must deliver a mixed verdict. The Chevalier has not only an undoubted command of his native tongue, but some imaginative faculty of his own. The latter gift is essential to a translator of poetry; and some of the happiest renderings in this book are the fruit of it. We could point to repeated instances in which the fancy of the Frenchman has really embellished his English original, and afforded the best excuse for its re-appearance. In occasional passages, too, from our best poets (for some of them do figure here), the translator shows a felicity of reproduction which, were it invariable, would give high value to his labours. The rendering of Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village' is, on the whole, so happy, that we quote the opening:—

Délicieux Auburn ! ô toi charmant village,
Le plus beau, le plus gai de tout le voisinage,
Dont le printemps précède, et d'esté la longueur
Assuraient le bien-être au pauvre labourneur.
Chers et charmants bosquets de repos, d'innocence,
Séjour idolâtré de mon heureuse enfance,
Sur ta pelouse verte al-jai souventfois
Goûté le vrai bonheur dont m'enivrait la voix !
Que me plaisais souvent à la si douce vue
De tes charmes divers, sentir mon âme émue !
La cabane à l'abri, la ferme à l'aventant
Cultivée avec soin, le ruisseau badinant
Au moulin affairé portant son onde utile,
Sur le coteau voisin de Dieu le saint asile,
Le buisson d'aubépine avec banes alentour,
Où pense la vieillesse, où chuchote l'amour !
Que j'ai bûni le jour, au vent longtemps d'avance
Où finit le travail, où le repos commence.
Lorsque, libres de soins, tous les gens du hameau
Venaient endimanchés sous le plus vieil ormeau,
Les jeunes folâtraient sous son puissant ombrage,
Les vieux les regardant, rêvant de leur jeune âge.

As might be expected, it is in those shorter poems which have become classics in our language that M. de Chate-lain is least successful. In such pieces nothing less than perfection is aimed at by the original author. Every phrase has been weighed and tested. To reproduce the niceties of diction is indeed difficult, while to paraphrase is to destroy. The stanza by Coleridge, for example:—

'Twas partly love, and partly fear,
And partly 'twas a bashful art,
That I might rather feel than see
The swelling of her heart,—

is but feebly conveyed by—

C'était beaucoup d'amour, et moins de crainte,
Ou plutôt une fêlante
De l'amour et de la pudeur,

Pour que mon cœur entendit mieux son cœur:—
the exquisite suggestion of the third line being entirely lost sight of. Again, the condensed energy of Tennyson's verse—

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace,—

is reduced to something like commonplace by the subjoined lines, with their weakening expletives of "hideuse maladie" and "ignoble tragédie":—

Exorcisez aussi la gangrène de cœur,
La faim, la soif de l'or, hideuse maladie,
Exorcisez la guerre, ignoble tragédie;
Sonnez l'avènement de la paix, du bonheur.

We could furnish other examples in which the translator, by shirking the most arduous portions of his task, has missed what might have been its crowning glory. M. de Chate-lain copies to better advantage on a large canvas, where ample scope and verge give him freedom. In spite of his tendency to paraphrase and even to substitution, it must be granted that his work displays great elegance and intelligence; and that if he does not always reach the meaning of his author, he seldom perverts it. We should be glad to see from him a volume embracing only the true poetic riches of our language. 'Rayons et Reflets,' though it contains some excellent pieces and others that are meritorious, is too heavily weighted by samples of mediocrity to reflect high credit upon our

literature, or to be quite worthy of passing into his own.

Rachel Ray: a Novel. By Anthony Trollope. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

THOUGH 'Rachel Ray' is by no means the most ambitious of Mr. Trollope's many works of fiction, it is richer than any other of them in two of the qualities which have made him an eminently popular novelist. Like the name of its heroine, the tale is homely, with a cheery light pervading its homeliness; but, by the delicacy of its delineations of feminine character, and by the pleasant humour animating its sketches of ordinary domestic experiences, it is far removed from the merely readable and entertaining stories of practised writers. Its incidents are but the events which every inhabitant of a country town can match from the occurrences of his daily life, or from the treasures of local gossip. In these days of mysterious romances it is remarkable for absence of mystery; from first to last it has neither riddle nor surprise,—no point of harrowing anxiety, no trick for stimulating the curiosity of readers greedy for strange stories. If its plot were set forth in these columns, it would be thought a very slender framework for two volumes of imaginative labour. The conclusion is manifest from the beginning; and whatever the chief characters do for the advancement of the drama is exactly what the reader, after knowing them for twenty minutes, feels certain they will do, when the proper occasion for doing it has been brought about. Even the charming love-passages of the hero and heroine,—his dashing confidence and her simplicity at the outset, their subsequent misunderstandings and final reconciliation,—derive their interest in no degree whatever from uncertainty as to the fate in store for them. At every stage of the story, after Rachel has incurred her grim sister's disapproval by "walking with a young man," it is clear that the truthful, pure, high-spirited girl will, in the end, marry "the young man," and that the young man will make her an excellent husband, notwithstanding his imperious airs and firm conviction that Devonshire ought to give up drinking cider, and the entire universe concede to the will of the masterful Mr. Luke Rowan. So also with Mr. Tappitt, brewer of Baslehurst, and sole representative of the firm "Bungall & Tappitt." As soon as young Luke and sturdy Mr. Tappitt have been brought into collision, there is no room for a doubt how the contest will end. Of course Mr. Tappitt and Luke cannot work together as partners; Mr. Tappitt, although he is a grasping, thick-headed fellow, and furious at the thought of being pushed out of "the concern" by the young heir of his deceased partner, has too much good sense to try such a ridiculous arrangement, and too much vulgar prudence to resist the young man's just demands in a court of law; the only course open for the irate senior is, after much fuming and bluster, to retire from the brewery with a handsome annuity, and yield his throne to the domineering youngster. That plan must be adopted; and by the time Luke and Rachel marry, the dogged elder embraces it, and retires to a villa at Torquay. No one, however, will take the least interest in the narrative because it is so clear to what results its incidents and positions are tending. Certainty that in the end Mr. Tappitt must submit to his adversary does not diminish the excitement of those who are spectators of the fight. Instead of turning on the question "How will it end?" the interest is pointed by the inquiry "When will it be over?" The contest becomes an affair of time; watches are taken out, the rounds measured by

minute-hands, and the condition of the combatants carefully observed, not for the purpose of betting on the grand result, but for the sake of calculating the probable continuance of the sport. In like manner, conviction that Rachel is soon going to be the happiest and proudest little wife in all Devonshire, and unwavering confidence that Luke is at heart a fine, honest fellow, neither check the flow of sympathetic tears, nor arrest judgment that the hot-tempered, domineering suitor is punishing the poor girl with merciless severity for faults due to her mother's mistaken counsels, and in no way whatever attributable to her own gentle nature.

How comes it that at a time when a series of powerfully written novels—of which Mr. Trollope's 'Orley Farm' is a favourable example—have whetted the public appetite for tales of mysterious crime and startling surprises, this simple story of doings in a picturesque nook of Devonshire is as delightful as it is healthy? No full answer to the inquiry will be given on the present occasion; but we advise readers to put the question to themselves, as they laugh over the absurdities of the Tappitt family and kiss away the tears from Rachel Ray's pretty face. It will be enough for us to indicate a few of the good features which enable us to commend the story as a work that will do more than any number of critical protests to correct existing vices of public taste, and overthrow a school of artists whose extravagances have done no slight amount of harm, and are a cause of reasonable offence.

The women of the tale are admirable. The heroine's mother is one of those "women who," in the language of Mr. Trollope's opening paragraph, "cannot grow alone as standard trees;—for whom the support and warmth of some wall, some paling, some post, is absolutely necessary;—who, in their growth, will bend and incline themselves towards some such prop for their life, creeping with their tendrils along the ground till they reach it when the circumstances of life have brought no such prop within their natural and immediate reach." "A woman," of this sort, "in want of a wall against which to nail herself," continues Mr. Trollope, "will swear conjugal obedience sometimes to her cook, sometimes to her grandchild, sometimes to her lawyer. Any standing corner, post, or stump, strong enough to bear her weight, will suffice; but to some standing corner, post, or stump she will find her way and attach herself, and there will she be married." The prop upon which this yielding widow, Dorothea Ray, leans for support is the elder of her two children, Mrs. Prime; like her mother, a widow, but, unlike her mother, a widow who has never nursed babes of her own, and learnt from their upturned eyes lessons of gentlest humanity:—

"Mr. Prime had for a year or two been his curate, and during that term of curacy he had married Dorothea Ray. Then he had died, and his widow had returned from the house her husband had occupied near the church to her mother's cottage. Mr. Prime had been possessed of some property, and when he died he left his widow in the uncontrolled possession of two hundred a year. As it was well known that Mrs. Ray's income was considerably less than this, the people of Baslehurst and Cawston had declared how comfortable for Mrs. Ray would be this accession of wealth to the family. But Mrs. Ray had not become much the richer. Mrs. Prime did, no doubt, pay her fair quota towards the maintenance of the humble cottage at Bragg's End, for such was the name of the spot at which Mrs. Ray lived. But she did not do more than this. She established a Dorcas society at Baslehurst, of which she became permanent president, and spent her money in carrying on this institution in the manner most

pleasing to herself. I fear that Mrs. Prime liked to be more powerful at those charitable meetings than her sister labourers in the same vineyard, and that she achieved this power by the means of her money. I do not bring this as a heavy accusation against her. In such institutions there is generally need of a strong, stirring, leading mind. If some one would not assume power, the power needed would not be exercised. Such a one as Mrs. Prime is often necessary. But we all have our own pet temptations, and I think that Mrs. Prime's temptation was a love of power."

In a later part of the story, when Mrs. Prime, after the fashion of hard, stony, overbearing women, is debating whether she should become the wife of Mr. Prong—a curate, who thinks money so trifling a matter that no Christian woman should be anxious about having such a trifle secured to her by marriage settlements, Mr. Trollope says—

"Mr. Prong in all that he was saying intended to be honest, and in asserting that money was dross he believed that he spoke his true mind. He thought also that he was passing a just eulogium on Mrs. Prime in declaring that she was of the same opinion. But he was not quite correct in this, either as regarded himself or as regarded her. He did not covet money, but he valued it very highly; and as for Mrs. Prime, she had an almost unbounded satisfaction in her own independence. She had, after all, but two hundred a year, out of which she gave very much in charity. But this giving in charity was her luxury. Fine raiment and dainty food tempted her not at all; but, nevertheless, she was not free from temptations, and did not, perhaps, always resist them. To be mistress of her money, and to superintend the gifts, not only of herself, but of others; to be great among the poor, and esteemed as a personage in her district,—that was her ambition. When Mr. Prong told her that money in her sight was dross, she merely shook her head. Why was it that she wrote those terribly caustic notes to the agent in Exeter if her quarterly payments were ever late by a single week? 'Defend me from a lone widow,' the agent used to say, 'and especially if she's evangelical.' Mrs. Prime delighted in the sight of the bit of paper which conveyed to her the possession of her periodical wealth. To her money certainly was not dross, and I doubt if it was truly so regarded by Mr. Prong himself."

Who has not seen Mrs. Prime—zealous in good works to her inferiors, but very sparing of kind deeds and charitable thoughts to her equals? Who has not seen her buy servility with the wealth allotted to her by a turn of one of Fortune's smallest wheels? Who has not witnessed her anger towards brothers and sisters daring enough to oppose her will or question her opinions? Such women are far from rare in a world where much evil is wrought by persons thoroughly convinced of their own moral excellence, though, thank Heaven! they are less numerous than the unobtrusive workers, whose goodness does more than merely neutralize the influence of their strong-minded associates. But though Mrs. Ray submits to the scoldings of this tyrannical daughter, she has another heart, on whom she lavishes the love of her womanly heart. "She had," says the author, of the widow, "one whom she feared and obeyed, seeing that a master was necessary to her; but she had another whom she loved and caressed, and I may declare that some such object for her tenderness was as necessary to her as the master. She could not have lived without something to kiss, something to tend, something to which she might speak in short, loving, pet terms of affection."

This other child is Rachel, a graceful girl, abounding in maidenly virtues and merry mischiefs, holding herself aloof from Mrs. Prime's "Dorcas Meetings," but ever active with needle or pudding-spoon in the parlour and kitchen of her mother's cottage. With skill,

that will surprise even those to whom the author's peculiar strength is most familiar, are the lives of these three women, occupants of one modest home, developed. The twofold character of the affectionate, vacillating mother,—alternately succumbing to her elder, and protecting her younger child;—the sour self-dependence of Mrs. Prime, arrogating to herself the right to control and snub every person within reach of her tongue; and the coy simplicity and frank courage of Rachel, anxious in all things to please her mother, but unable to refrain from acts of open rebellion against her grim sister, are pictured with extraordinary success. Other women are introduced, who play subordinate parts with equal effect. Mrs. Tappitt and her daughters are good specimens of the commercial gentility of a small country town; and in contrast to the vanity and pompous busybodyism of the brewer's wife, who displays her most amiable qualities to her husband and girls, and her most disagreeable characteristics to the outer world, the gracious affability and generous temper of Mrs. Butler Cornbury are lightly touched in. The book, in short, is a portfolio of women's portraits, the like of which no artist but Mr. Trollope could produce. Many living novelists can describe women,—as they appear in ball-rooms and theatres, figuring away under the eyes of society, and displaying just that small amount of personal character which can be shown by actresses on the stage of fashion. But to portray a woman, measuring her steps and framing her sentences according to the rules of conventional politeness, is one thing; to exhibit her in her parlour or her bedroom, sitting over her teapot or mending linen, and surrendering herself to the unrestrained gossip and quaint slovenliness of perfect domestic freedom, is another task. Ten writers can achieve the former in a satisfactory manner, where scarcely one can be found able to accomplish the latter. Mr. Anthony Trollope is one of the few who are equal to the more difficult undertaking. He knows a woman just as a perfect player knows a billiard-table, and can tell at a glance what game can be made upon her, however the balls of rival interests and antagonistic passions may be lying. He never calls the milliner to his aid when he wants to put a lady before his readers; his women are neither lay-figures nor the artificial fabrications—classic goddesses in person, and thirsty tigresses at heart—which the melodramatic imitators of the French school are constantly producing, and inspiring to perpetrate imaginary crimes that would be very horrible if they were barely possible. They are honest flesh-and-blood women; just such perplexing, provoking, self-denying, loveable creatures, as fathers, husbands, brothers and lovers alternately rail at and laud to the skies. They are, moreover, just the sort of women with whom men have to deal when there are no visitors in the house and the servants have left the room. Knowledge of woman is Mr. Trollope's speciality; and, though we are well aware that no sort of education could have given him this knowledge, if he had not possessed a natural fitness for the study and mastery of feminine psychology, we see in it a pleasant evidence of maternal influence on the mind of a clever son. No man ever yet produced thoroughly good pictures of feminine character in works of prose fiction without having, in his youth, "studied from the life," either under the guidance of a woman quick at reading and unfolding the secrets of her sisters' hearts, or else under circumstances peculiarly favourable to the observations of an unaided student. The novelist of the last century, who far outstripped his brother artists as a delineator of female character, was

Samuel Richardson; and he served an apprenticeship to his craft, such as few novelists have enjoyed, when in boyhood he conducted the sentimental correspondence of a bevy of country milliners. In the present century, redundant as it has been with powerful novelists, it is remarkable how few romance-writers have appeared whose efforts at feminine portraiture equal their descriptions of masculine character; and, in certain cases, where this unevenness is most apparent, inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the earlier years of the writers sustains the view, that their shortcoming is to be attributed to the want of some such special training as Mr. Trollope enjoyed in daily intercourse with the venerable lady who has left behind her something far more precious than her brilliant literary reputation.

Of another, and scarcely less notable, characteristic of 'Rachel Ray' we will speak briefly. It is a strictly realistic novel, as we have already intimated; its most striking positions and characters being the ordinary occurrences and personages of country-town life; but it differs from the most memorable specimens of recent realistic art in the merry lightness of heart and unaffected gaiety which animate its pieces of social description, and in its entire freedom from scenes that either provoke indignation or rouse deeply painful emotions.

The History of Rome. By Theodor Mommsen. Translated with the Author's Sanction and Additions, by the Rev. William P. Dickson. Vol. III. (Bentley.)

THE period included in the present volume is a turning-point in the history of Rome, the transition from the Republic to the Empire, the beginning of the end, or, in one word, as Dr. Mommsen phrases it, the Revolution. It is the stirring period of the Gracchi, whose agrarian disturbances shook the constitution to its foundation, and of Marius, Cinna, and Sulla, with their reigns of terror, their proscriptions and their massacres, which, with the degeneracy of the senate, the army and the citizens, paved the way for the usurpation of the Cæsars. It has been described as a sort of historical Chamber of Horrors, possessing little ethical interest, and affording little political instruction. In this view we cannot concur. The spectacle of decay, though not a pleasing object of contemplation, may, nevertheless, be not without interest and advantage. As many and as useful lessons may be learnt from the decline as from the growth of a great nation. There is an interest, though a melancholy one, in tracing the gradual progress of decay, in noting its outward symptoms, in observing its occasional interruptions, and studying the character and conduct of those who have made efforts to counteract it. At any rate, Dr. Mommsen's account of this period will be perused with greater interest, by most readers, than what he has said of preceding ages, in the first two volumes. Partly, no doubt, owing to the stirring nature of the events, and partly to the greater prominence of individual actors of whom more is known, his pages are here much more vivid and attractive. He treats more of men and less of institutions, narrates more and discusses less, supplies more of well-accredited fact, and less of uncertain conjecture—in a word, is more of the historian and less of the philosopher. Instead of groping in the darkness of ancient tradition and the twilight of comparative philology, he is here in the clear light and on the firm footing of historical investigation. Hence he is more attractive to the general reader, and at the same time no less satisfactory to the scholar. We know not where else to find so effective and complete a picture

of these eventful times, so correct an account of the incidents in the drama, or so just an appreciation of the actors, their personal history and character, their political objects and achievements. As might be expected, Marius and Sulla occupy the foreground of the picture, though considerable space is devoted to Mithradates, of whom an excellent portrait is given, and the two Gracchi, both of whom are depicted with great vigour. Of Sulla, Prof. Mommsen says—

"Posterity has not justly appreciated either Sulla himself or his work of re-organization—as, indeed, it is wont to judge unfairly of persons who oppose themselves to the current of the times. In fact, Sulla is one of the most marvellous characters—we may even say a phenomenon unique—in history. Physically and mentally of sanguine temperament, blue-eyed, fair, of a complexion singularly white but blushing with every passionate emotion—though otherwise a handsome man with piercing eyes—he seemed hardly destined to be of more moment to the State than his ancestors, who since the days of his great-great-grandfather Publius Cornelius Rufinus (consul in 464, 477), one of the most distinguished generals and at the same time the most ostentatious man of the times of Pyrrhus, had remained in second-rate positions. He desired from life nothing but serene enjoyment. Roared in the refinement of such cultivated luxury as was at that time naturalized even in the less wealthy senatorial families of Rome, he quickly possessed himself of all the plenitude of sensuous and intellectual enjoyments which the combination of Hellenic polish and Roman wealth could secure. He was equally welcome as a pleasant companion in the aristocratic saloon and as a good comrade in the camp; his acquaintances, high and low, found in him a sympathizing friend and a ready helper in time of need, who gave his gold with far more pleasure to his embarrassed comrade than to his wealthy creditor. Passionate was his homage to the wine-cup, still more passionate to women; even in his later years he was no longer the regent, when after the business of the day was finished he took his place at table. A vein of irony—we might perhaps say of buffoonery—permeated his whole nature. Even when regent he gave orders, while conducting the public sale of the property of the proscribed, that a donation from the spoil should be given to the author of a wretched panegyric which was handed to him, on condition that the writer should promise never to sing his praises again. When he justified before the burgesses the execution of Ofella, he did so by relating to the people the fable of the countryman and the lice. He delighted to choose his companions among actors, and was fond of sitting at wine not only with Quintus Roscius, the Roman Talma, but also with far inferior players; indeed, he was himself not a bad singer, and even wrote farces for performance within his own circle. Yet amidst these jovial Bacchanalia he lost neither bodily nor mental vigour; he was in the rural leisure of his last years still zealously devoted to the chase; and the circumstance that he brought the writings of Aristotle from conquered Athens to Rome testifies at least to his interest in more serious reading. The specific peculiarities of Roman character rather repelled him. Sulla had nothing of the blunt hauteur which the grandes of Rome were fond of displaying in presence of the Greeks, or of the pomposity of narrow-minded great men; on the contrary, he freely indulged his humour, appeared, to the scandal probably of many of his countrymen, in Greek towns in the Greek dress, or induced his aristocratic companions to drive their chariots personally at the games. He retained still less of those half-patriotic, half-selfish hopes, which in countries of free constitution allure every youth of talent into the political arena, and which he too like all others probably at one time felt. In such a life as his was, oscillating between passionate intoxication and more than sober awaking, illusions are speedily dissipated. Desiring and striving probably appeared to him folly in a world which withal was absolutely governed by chance, and in which, if men were to strive after anything at all, this chance could be the only aim of their efforts. He followed

the general tendency of the age to be addicted at once to unbelief and to superstition. His whimsical credulity was not the plebeian superstition of Marius, who got a priest to prophesy to him for money and determined his actions accordingly; still less was it the sullen belief of the fanatic in destiny; it was that faith in the absurd which necessarily makes its appearance in every man who has thoroughly ceased to believe in a connected order of things—the superstition of the fortunate player, who deems himself privileged by fate to throw on each and every occasion the right number. In practical matters Sulla understood very well how to satisfy ironically the demands of religion. When he emptied the treasuries of the Greek temples, he declared that the man could never fail whose chest was replenished by the gods themselves. When the Delphic priests reported to him that they were afraid to send the treasures which he asked because the harp of the god emitted a clear sound when they touched it, he returned the reply that they might now send them all the more readily, as the god evidently approved his designs. Nevertheless, he fondly flattered himself with the idea that he was the chosen favourite of the gods, and in an altogether special manner of the goddess to whom down to his latest years he assigned the pre-eminence, Aphrodite. In his conversations as well as in his autobiography he often plumed himself on the intercourse which the immortals held with him in dreams and omens. He had more right than most men to be proud of his achievements; he was not so, but he was proud of his uniquely faithful fortune. He was wont to say that every improvised enterprise turned out better with him than those which were systematically planned; and one of his strangest whims—that of regularly stating the number of those who had fallen on his side in battle as *nil*—was nothing but the childishness of a child of fortune. It was but the utterance of his natural disposition, when, having reached the culminating point of his career, and seeing all his contemporaries at a dizzy depth beneath him, he assumed the designation of the Fortunate—Sulla Felix—as a formal surname, and bestowed corresponding appellations on his children."

In discussing the work accomplished by Sulla, Dr. Mommsen does not claim for him the honour of having originated changes betokening a political genius such as Cæsar's, or even that of the younger Gracchus. At the same time, he excuses the imperfection of his constitution on the ground that he was rather in the position of a mere agent following out instructions, than of an owner improving his estate according to his own judgment. He even goes so far as to say that all the horrors of Sulla's dictatorship were the work of the aristocracy, Sulla being as completely an instrument as the axe in the hand of the executioner. This is not merely a gross exaggeration, but altogether inconsistent with what is elsewhere said of the Dictator, who would hardly consent to be such a mere passive tool in the hands of others, if he were possessed of the almost superhuman powers ascribed to him, and if he were, as Dr. Mommsen maintains, worthy to be placed in the same class as Cromwell, though in a lower position. It is also an exaggeration to put Sulla on an equality with Washington in point of freedom from political selfishness. The fact is, Dr. Mommsen is a worshipper of successful power, and Sulla is one of his heroes. In this, as in other points, he differs from Niebuhr, who is reported to have said in his lectures, with no less exaggeration in the opposite direction: "Sulla neglected everything that he ought to have done, and did everything that was foolish."

The position of the Roman commonwealth at the close of the revolutionary period, which forms the subject of Dr. Mommsen's third volume, is thus described with equal truth and power:—

"The Roman commonwealth was planned as a civic community, which through its free burgherbody gave to itself rulers and laws; which was

governed by these duly advised rulers within these legal limits with kingly freedom; and around which the Italian confederacy, as an aggregate of free civic communities essentially homogeneous and cognate with the Roman, and the body of extra-Italian allies, as an aggregate of Greek free cities and barbaric peoples and principalities—both more superintended, than domineered over, by the community of Rome—formed a double circle. It was the final result of the revolution—and both parties, the nominally conservative as well as the democratic party, had co-operated towards it and concurred in it—that of this venerable structure, which at the beginning of the present epoch, though full of chinks and tottering, still stood erect, not one stone was at its close left upon another. The holder of sovereign power was now either a single man or a close oligarchy, at one time of those who were noble, at another of those who were wealthy. The bourgeois had lost all real share in the government. The magistrates were instruments without independence in the hands of the holder of power for the time being. The civic community of Rome had broken down by its unnatural enlargement. The Italian confederacy had been merged in the civic community. The body of extra-Italian allies was in full course of being converted into a body of subjects. The whole organic classification of the Roman commonwealth had gone to wreck, and nothing was left but a crude mass of more or less disparate elements. The state of matters threatened to end in utter anarchy and in the inward and outward dissolution of the State. The political movement tended thoroughly towards the goal of despotism; the only point still in dispute was, whether the close circle of the noble families, or the senate of capitalists, or a monarch was to be despot. The political movement followed thoroughly the paths that led to despotism; the fundamental principle of a free commonwealth—that the contending powers should reciprocally confine themselves to indirect coercion—had become effete in the eyes of all parties alike, and on both sides the fight for power began to be carried on first by the bludgeon, and soon by the sword. The revolution, at an end in so far as the old constitution was recognized by both sides as finally set aside and the aim and method of the new political development were clearly settled, had yet up to this time discovered nothing but provisional solutions for this problem of the re-organization of the State; neither the Græchan nor the Sullan constitution of the community bore the stamp of finality. But the bitterest feature of this bitter time was, that even hope and effort failed the clear-seeing patriot. The sun of freedom, with all its endless store of blessings, was constantly drawing nearer to its setting, and the twilight was settling over the very world that was still so brilliant. It was no accidental catastrophe which patriotism and genius might have warded off; it was old social evils—at the bottom of all, the ruin of the middle class by the slave proletariat—that brought destruction on the Roman commonwealth. The most sagacious statesman was in the plight of the physician, to whom it is equally painful to prolong or to abridge the agony of his patient. Beyond doubt it was the better for the interests of Rome, the more quickly and thoroughly a despot set aside all remnants of the ancient free constitution, and invented new forms and expressions for the moderate measure of human prosperity for which absolutism leaves room: the intrinsic advantage, which belonged to monarchy under the given circumstances as compared with any oligarchy, lay mainly in the very circumstance that such a despotism, energetic in pulling down and energetic in building up, could never be exercised by a collegiate board. But such calm considerations do not mould history; it is not reason, it is passion alone that builds for the future. The Romans had just to wait in order to see how long their commonwealth would continue unable to live and unable to die, and whether it would ultimately find its master and, so far as might be possible, its regenerator in a man of mighty gifts, or would collapse in misery and weakness.

The two former volumes of the English translation only extended to the conclusion of the first volume of the original, which has

already reached four volumes, so that we are not yet in possession of half the published work. It is announced in a prefatory note that, in consequence of the recent discovery of the 'Fragments of Licinianus,' Dr. Mommsen has made some material changes in the new edition of the third and fourth volumes of the original. The translation, being under his sanction, and supplemented with his additions, possesses a higher authority than usual. When it is finished it will form, with Mr. Merivale's work on the Empire, a complete history of Rome, such as we have never yet had in our language, and one which may not be superseded or surpassed for years to come.

GUIDE BOOKS.

The Stranger's Guide to the Invalides. By Elizabeth F. Eysseri, épouse Chautard. (Paris, Librairie Centrale.)—This new Guide to the Hôtel of the Invalides is the work of one who is intimate with the most minute regulations of the vast establishment, where the old soldiers of France lounge, and smoke caporal, and fight their battles over again, under their cool colonnades. The author gives the fullest information on every hole and corner of the Hôtel; and dwells with the rapture of a Bonapartist of the old *touché* on the details of Visconti's work for the reception of him who desired that his ashes should repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of this French people whom he loved so much. But the point of interest in the volume is the part devoted to the new regulations decreed by the Emperor on the 29th of last June. These regulations have created a great commotion among the old soldiers; and it is whispered that they intend to shoulder their crutches, and make a demonstration on the day appointed for the cook to act under the new orders. For the benefit of those gentlemen who are interested in the management of masses of invalided warriors, and desire to reform Greenwich, we quote the new regulations:—"The food remains as before, both as to quality and quantity. The wine, only, is reduced, from 93 centilires *per diem* to 80. As a compensation, the following concessions are made:—1. Coffee with milk every morning; 2. The washing of the table-linen will be paid for by the Administration: this washing, under the old laws, was paid for by the invalids themselves out of their pocket-money; 3. The barber will also be paid by the Administration, which will save the invalids 6 francs a year; 4. A servant will be appointed to every six officers, to attend to their room, brush their clothes, &c.: by the law still in force the officers are obliged to do these things themselves, or to have them done at their own expense by taking a servant out of the Hôtel; 5. And lastly, the money, called pocket-money, which is allotted to them by the Ministry, will be increased a third. These are the ordinary meals of the invalids:—For the commissioned officers—Breakfast, at 11 o'clock in the morning: soup maigre, beef à la mode, sheep's trotters à la poulette, purée of peas; dessert, composed of cheese, dry fruits or fruits in season. Dinner, at 5 o'clock in the evening: soup, and beef, veal or mutton, various vegetables and salad; dessert. The wine, of excellent quality, is the same for all, and each invalid, whatever his rank may be, has half a bottle daily.—For the non-commissioned officers and soldiers—Breakfast, at 10 o'clock in the morning, soup and beef, a dish of vegetables; dinner at 4 o'clock, a ragout of mutton or some other meat, a dish of vegetables. These dishes are varied. On Sunday the officers have a quarter of a fowl each." The principal purpose of this reform is, firstly, the well-being of the invalids, and, secondly, the desire to put a stop to abuses full of immorality. Up to this day, the married invalids were allowed to take their food out of the Hôtel. The result of this tolerance was that, under the pretext of going to eat their food with their families, half of the pensioners sold it to buy alcohol, or gave it to women of the worst description. From this system came a double scandal—intoxication and the encouragement of prostitution. However, the invalids admitted up to this time, and before the

promulgation of the new decree, being able to prove their legal marriage, will continue to enjoy the old toleration; but, after the 1st of January, 1864, no one will be able to obtain this privilege of carrying food from the establishment. These reforms are, it appears to us, in the interest of the pensioners. We trust that the old men will reflect, and decide not to brandish their crutches over the soup-tureens, nor fight a battle in Bath chairs, in the Court of Honour, under the marble nose of the Hero of Austerlitz.

Bradshaw's Illustrated Handbook to the Tyrol. With Illustrations and Maps, and a List of Plants, &c. (Adams.)—The Tyrol has for some few years been rising in the estimation of tourists, and especially of pedestrians. Though its mountains and valleys and glaciers are less imposing than those of the Pennine Alps, and though the mere mountaineer may be somewhat disappointed with inferior parts of it, yet it has scenery of quite sufficient grandeur to charm all who have travelled there. What can be much finer, as a defile introductory to the Tyrol, than the Finstermünz!—what pass grander than the Stelvio; soon, alas! likely to become impassable from the unrepaired decay of the road!—what more picturesque than the town of Meran? Then for mountaineers, ardent and hardy, there is the lofty Gross Glöckner (12,563 feet high), with its glaciers; and to make the ascent of the higher peak of that bifurcated summit is no light enterprise, though it can scarcely be pronounced worth the labour and the peril. We must not, however, permit our pen to make Tyrolean excursions; suffice it to say, that there is in this delightful country grandeur enough to astonish, beauty enough to allure, and diversity enough to charm any tourist who will not institute depreciatory comparisons with the grandest scenes of the High Western Alps. But there is a charm in the Tyrol which is wanting, alas! in Switzerland and Savoy; and that is the simplicity of its people and the inexpensiveness of pedestrianism in the first-named country. As every one could not go to Corinth of old, so every one cannot go to Chamouni now. The going there, indeed, is cheaper than going to the Tyrol, but the staying there at the best hotels—that is the test of a man's means. It is hateful to be reminded daily of the lightness of one's purse and the heaviness of one's bills; but in the Tyrol the pedestrian may have a light heart and a light purse simultaneously. Some 2*l.* (or a little more) per week will carry him through, if he will carry his own knapsack, and not carry his head too high. While high prices are the accompaniments of high passes, a large class of walking tourists must be content with lower passes and lower prices, and both of these are to be found in the Tyrol; though even there the charges are slowly increasing, and native simplicity is slowly becoming corrupted. Of guide-books, there are one or two tolerably good ones in the German language, the best being that by Gustav Rasch, which, though not large, seems to be fairly complete. In English, we have long needed a good Guide on a larger scale than those we at present have. That in 'Murray's Handbook for Southern Germany' is as useful as most of Mr. Murray's similar publications. A serviceable pocket guide is a small book by Mr. Charnock, which contains *multum in parvo*. The mere tourist-letters which have been printed about parts of this country are useless. What we still await is a book on the entire Tyrol and Vorarlberg, as complete and minutely directive as that by Mr. Ball on the Western Alps. Of course, in the Tyrol there are comparatively few travellers; but on that very account there is much to describe, much that needs to be fully made known, and much that will wear the charm of comparative novelty. Parts of the Tyrol, or places adjacent to it, might be named, which are unknown even to most Alpine explorers, but which deserve to be widely known and thoroughly explored. 'Bradshaw's Illustrated Handbook,' though pretentiously entitled, is very brief, for the whole is comprehended in less than fifty pages. Its second title, therefore, of 'Notes for Travellers in Tyrol and Vorarlberg,' is more just than its first. As a very portable pocket-book of Notes, it may be favourably received. Indeed, as being the latest, it

is, in some respects, the most useful of the small Guides, although we note many deficiencies in it. The information about the *Stellwagen* and other modes of conveyance is very serviceable, as also are the little sketch-maps, while the small engravings (from original sketches) are really pretty. A resolute pedestrian may prefer a fuller guide and a good map; and we may mention that Mayr's map is unquestionably good, though not exactly the map for a pedestrian. The 'Hand-book' now under review may be recommended as a slight addition to any of the publications previously mentioned. We have briefly noted the above particulars for the benefit of future tourists, having ourselves sought far for them, in time of need.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Harp of the Welsh Mountaineer: a Fairy Legend of Early British Times. Illustrative of the Scenery of Wales and its Romantic Associations. By Fawcett Dawson. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—No recommendation such as conscience would permit us to offer could prove half so well calculated to call attention to this fairy legend as its writer's appeal, here cited from the Introduction:—"The author of this poem, being formerly the advertisement-clerk to the late Mr. George Robins, the eminent auctioneer, in that capacity he had frequent opportunities of indulging in the descriptive and the beautiful. This work being composed and printed while suffering under severe illness and affliction, there are many errors in it which the author now perceives, too late to correct. But he trusts the air of romantic freedom, pervading throughout, will render it acceptable to every one, and thus redeem its faults and its nonconformity to order and rule! He regrets that the limits of this little book compel him necessarily to retrench much of the fairy machinery, which otherwise he had intended to introduce; but hopes the general reader will find sufficient to please, the poet sufficient to dream over, the painter to illustrate his canvas with, and the sculptor to immortalize in statuary. Then the fondest anticipations of the author will be realized to the fullest extent."

The Brewer's Family. By Mrs. Ellis. (Partridge.)—The title and the author's name give the cue to the contents of this volume, which relates the good deeds of a pious brewer who, having satisfied himself that the "real article" of his brewery by its mere excellence enticed poor people to drink, and roused in them a desire for still more potent beverages, determined to change his way of doing business. He did not set about manufacturing an inferior and less alluring drink; he gave up brewing altogether, converted his brewery into an industrial school, and having thus made an opening for a new brewer, spent the rest of his days in giving teetotal lectures and persuading his neighbours to take the pledge. The tale is surcharged with characters, each one of whom is evil in proportion as he is addicted to "jolly good ale, and old"—or good in proportion to his fondness for water. Society has not a fault which is not distinctly traced to the demon alcohol. Even little Patty Wilkes's sad habit of telling fibs is proved to be amongst the pernicious consequences of alehouse traffic, because she once met a soldier coming out of a tavern who taught her to fabricate her first falsehood, and planted in her virgin breast the seeds of deceit. If the wicked soldier had been leaving a toffy-shop, instead of a tavern, when he so tampered with Patty's truthfulness, would Mrs. Ellis have set down the little girl's falsehoods to the degrading effects of sugar-and-butter? Perhaps the lady will reply that no soldier has ever yet been proved to have set an immoral example to young women and children immediately upon leaving a sweetmeat-stall. One of the drollest features of the story is the career of Henry Crawford, the brewer's son. The family business has inspired Henry with an ardent love of strong liquor. He is a drunkard before he has a beard; but he bravely determines to fight against his inward tempter, and overcome his sottish habits. In England, however, he is surrounded by so many tipplers and inducements to take a drop too much, that he finds the undertaking beyond his power.

The tone of English society is so hilarious, and the fashion of well-bred gentlemen and ladies is so strongly in favour of constant intoxication, that he decides on seeking a land of purer morals—in which to achieve his purpose of self-reformation. With this view he goes to Australia!—that blissful and bucolic region where doctors never meet with cases of *delirium tremens*, and gentlemen in luck are never known to "shoot all round." After five years' residence in the land where morning "nobblers" have no advocates, Edward returns to England "a total abstainer." It should be remembered that, 'The Brewer's Family' is addressed to the cultivated members of the middle class. Can Mrs. Ellis really think that the wild nonsense of her placid little book can do good to them, or any section of readers?

Poems and Translations. By Edward Vaughan Kenealy, LL.D. (Reeves & Turner.)—Dr. Kenealy apprises us that this volume was originally intended to precede his 'New Pantomime'; that the verses contained in it are the work of many years, and have been collected from many publications in which they were originally printed; further, that they are the last which he intends to write. We cannot think that they entitle him to any place better than one in the outermost court of the Temple. To deny him any portion whatever of the "faculty divine" would be injustice. Here and there we fall on a stanza, a line, a phrase, an epithet, which is thoughtful, happy, unborrowed; but the beauty and pertinence of these are thrown away, owing to the want of taste and want of judgment, which appear to be the rule of Dr. Kenealy's creative power, whereas they are the exceptions. He is a second-best artist in a school of literature which is essentially an unhealthy one, and must be content to take his place, among the banterers, beneath Maginn and Mahoney. Serious emotion appears to sit awkwardly on him; he is willing to press his classical knowledge and his skill as a lyrist into the service of slang—to bring together that which is uncouth and that which is beautiful for no more intelligible purpose than to make his readers stare. These things may be forgiven to one in the heyday of youth and high spirits. As there is a time for all things, there may be one for indulgence in a quizzical humour. But the efforts of a literary career, thus tinctured from youth to maturity, are not agreeable to contemplate. A mind habitually awry, however richly stored it be, will attract few to converse with it. Were Dr. Kenealy a young author, it would be well worth the labour to prove our criticisms from his pages; but as matters stand, and as no ordinary amount of self-complacency is implied in the giving to many of the trifles here collected that which is intended to be a permanent form, a simple statement of opinion may suffice on closing a volume which we have gone through attentively, and not without some curiosity and interest.

What put my Pipe out; or, Incidents in the Life of a Clergyman. (Partridge.)—In the form of a not absorbing love-story the author, who describes himself as an American clergyman, gives the world the reasons why he put his pipe out, and why he thinks the use of tobacco should be discountenanced. Unless we are mistaken, his eight reasons (we may remark by the by that six is the right number of reasons to go to the enlightened public with) will not have much weight with those who love the gentle weed. Let us put them before our readers, editing each with a brief note:—"1. It is a practice borrowed from savages." So also are other usages, such as personal decorations, and the habit of distinguishing men of mark by clothing them with symbols of authority: usages not branded as odious because of their origin.—"2. It is a practice which generally begins with us in youth, when the reason is not matured." At the same period men begin to indulge in manly sports, strengthen themselves in the habit of speaking the truth, and mark out for themselves careers of noble enterprise. The fact that the habit began in youth can scarcely be accepted as proof that a man's habitual industry is injurious to him.—"3. It is an offence against the natural instincts of society, especially against ladies, who have not been vitiated by its use." The natural instincts of society surely cannot be

offended by a usage "borrowed from savages," living in that degree of civilization which borders most closely on what is vaguely termed "a state of nature"; moreover, what right has the non-smoker to assume that ladies who do not object to smoking are vitiated?—"4. Disinterested medical men say it is productive of many physical and mental diseases." On the other hand, disinterested medical men say that moderate indulgence in tobacco is either harmless or beneficial.—"5. The growth of it uses up valuable land for its cultivation which might be better employed for corn." Might it be better employed? The author settles the question by assumption, not proof. Teetotallers offer a similar objection to the culture of the vine; and vegetarians in the same way denounce the system which allots so much of the earth's surface to graziers.—"6. Our natural tastes, which are usually good judges in such cases, reject it at first, until overcome by habit." Until it has been educated to enjoy them, the palate rejects the most exquisite as well as nutritious dishes.—"7. Many philanthropists say smoking leads to drinking." On the other side, many philanthropists know the reverse. Smoking has become more and more fashionable in English society just in proportion as deep drinking has fallen into disfavour.—"8. Tobacco costs money." Dogmatic treatises against a usage countenanced by a large number of the wisest and best of our race cost their readers time and temper as well as money.

The Power of the Tongue; or, Chapters for Talkers. By Benjamin Smith. (Mason.)—This book is amusing, and abounds in descriptions which should be read through, of many matters illustrative of speech. For example, "The Standard of Speech" begins with three or four pages on the standard of length, by way of opening. Such interspersions make a readable book; and there is throughout a general reference to the tongue. But Dickens's skilful pieman, who could alter mutton into kidney, or *vice versa*, would easily transmute this volume into one on the use of the pen. It has more reference to language in general than to speech as distinguished from writing. And there is a certain undue formality of reference to speech, because the book is to be about talking. Thus in the introduction "The human voice is largely employed by Almighty God in accomplishing the salvation of our world. We read that Cornelius was directed by the angel to send for Simon Peter, 'who shall tell thee these words. . . .'" Was it necessary to prove this by an instance? Nevertheless, the book can be read, which is saying a great deal. Few books of professed moral caution have this grand quality.

Croquet. By Capt. Mayne Reid. (Skeet.)—That "Croquet" is a game comprising many charms, excitements and surprises, men and angels know. It requires almost as much adroitness as billiards—it excites partisan animosity almost as eagerly as chess—it is as sociable as whist—it is as becoming as archery—in fact, it is the discovery of modern times in the world of polite sports—one which the cricketer needs not disdain, but which the lady may lay by her crochet to join. In laying down the laws of the lawn, the author of 'The Scalp-Hunters,' and a dozen other tales for which boys hunger and thirst, has shown himself fully alive to the importance of his subject. He is, in short, the Hoyle, the Bob Short, the Staunton, of the new game; and his book will be of value on every field of shaven grass where the intricate and ingenious contest comes to be played out.

Twenty-four Hours under the Commonwealth: a Drama, in Five Acts. By John Scholefield. (Nutt.)—The old combination, or rather antagonism, of Cavalier with (and against) Roundhead—the old incidents of our Civil War—are here sewed up in a prose play, which, though on the whole clear of the nonsense and bombast which are too apt to disfigure such productions, is trite because of the familiarity of its situations, and tedious owing to the length of its speeches. Further, Mr. Scholefield has not been wise in trying to do what Scott, and M. Victor Hugo, and Miss Mitford failed in doing—namely, to offer a credible presentation of Cromwell—that mighty man who, by his mightiness, as well as by the flaws which so

have affinity with the middle ages. The fact of canals connecting Birmingham, Stafford and Worcester, has a very ancient and fish-like smell; and as for smothering the victims of hydrophobia, such cruelty may have been exercised when our forefathers ate acorns; even the circumstances of Spranger Barry and his wife breaking the hearts of Drury Lane audiences by their marvellous acting in 'The Grecian Daughter,' Garrick holding them enthralled by Richard or Lord Chalkstone, Covent Garden envying Smock Alley, Dublin, the possession of Macklin and the enjoyment of his Shylock, and Foote wringing laughter from young Queen Charlotte,—carry us back to a "before the deluge" era of things in general. Few, indeed, are those among us who were contemporaries with the above-named persons and incidents, but one of those few, John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst, died last Monday, within a very few years of having lived through a century.

The grandfather of the late Lord was an Irish settler in America. The father of Lord Lyndhurst was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, where he practised as an artist, and where John Singleton Copley himself was born, in May, 1772—a period when the place of his birth formed a portion of the English colony in America. The father of Lord Lyndhurst is best known by his 'Death of Chatham,' which is by no means his masterpiece. His 'Death of Major Pierson,' in defeating the French attack on Jersey, is a greater work; but more masterly still is his 'Siege of Gibraltar,' of which the City of London has good reason to be proud.

The artist in America was a "loyalist." He came over to Europe in 1774, two years before the Declaration of Independence. In 1776 he arrived, from Italy, in England, where he met his wife and family. His son was, at first, destined to follow his father's calling, but fortunately another vocation invited him. Young Copley went to Cambridge, took high honours, prepared himself for the law, and before he practised it, visited his native country in company with Volney, the very free-thinking author of 'The Ruins of Empires.'

His career at Cambridge was one of great distinction. After his call to the Bar, he speedily gave promise of achieving great distinction as a lawyer. Of his competitors, there were few so richly endowed as he in special and extraordinary acquirements, or better skilled in turning them to useful purpose. His temper was always under control, his courtesy was equal to his firmness, and when the Tory Lord Castlereagh, in 1818, made him Chief Justice of Chester, no allusion to his old Whig principles ever ruffled the equanimity of the man who had gained one, at least, of the prizes of his profession.

In Parliament and in the law courts he undoubtedly served the Tory Government with great assiduity, power and success. As Solicitor General he may be said to have been chiefly instrumental in hanging the Cato Street conspirators; and if he did not degrade Queen Caroline from her high estate, it was not for want of vigilance, energy and skill.

When he was appointed Lord Chancellor in 1827, he had attained successively nearly every dignity that a lawyer could exercise or enjoy. In this he was unlike Lord Brougham, who strode at once from the Bar to the Woolsack. When he surrendered the Seals in 1830, Lord Lyndhurst descended to the Court of Exchequer as Chief Baron.—a retrogressive course which Lord Brougham was not allowed to make on his withdrawal from the Chancery, when the Seals were again given to Lord Lyndhurst. The latter held the post, however, only a few months, but was re-appointed, for the third time, in 1841, and he kept it till 1846. From that period, Lord Lyndhurst gave up official but not public life. There was no part of his career in which he was not highly distinguished, and the measure of his success may be estimated by that of the virulence of his adversaries. At one moment he had well-nigh attained the office of Premier, but the wishes of King William could not be carried out. It was at the period of the contemplation of that event that Lord Lyndhurst set Mr. Disraeli forward on that career in which he is still persevering. With Lord Brougham, Lord Lyndhurst was often

at issue; never more so, perhaps, than when, on the accession of William the Fourth, the usual order was given for a new Great Seal. The old Seal was the perquisite of the Chancellor, but Lord Lyndhurst went out before the new Seal was ready, and Lord Brougham, his successor, claimed the old Seal as belonging to him, the actual Chancellor when the new Seal was manufactured. The matter was referred to King William, who was as wise as Solomon;—the Seal consists of two sides, for two different impressions, and the King divided it, and gave one side to each claimant.

The courtesy of Lord Lyndhurst was as marked a feature in him as his learning as a lawyer and his ability as a statesman. It probably pained him, when he was Chancellor, to be uncivil even to a Lord Mayor, as he was obliged to be, according to ancient custom. When a new Lord Mayor invites the other Judges to dine with him they bow, by way of assent, but when the same invitation is made to the Lord Chancellor he listens, gives no sign, and the Mayor departs without an answer.

Lord Lyndhurst, undoubtedly, did not like to be reminded of his ever having been a Whig and something more. When he was canvassing Cambridge University, and asked Musgrave, afterwards Archbishop of York, for his vote, the reply was, "I am a Whig, still, Sir!" Musgrave's dog was couchant under the chair on which the candidate was sitting, and he was advised to "take care of that dog; he's a terrible fellow for vermin!"

By neither of his two wives has Lord Lyndhurst left a son,—which is, perhaps, not a circumstance to be lamented in the case of a very great man. The son of a hero has an uneasy inheritance in the illustrious name of a noble father. In the house in which his own father the artist died, in George Street, Hanover Square, died the son, who had been thrice Lord Chancellor of England. His true biography—one of his private as well as his public life—would form a more extraordinary volume in our social and political history than any hitherto written. As scholar, lawyer, Judge, or politician he could count few superiors,—in these capacities collectively, none. The author of 'St. Stephen's' well described him, in one phase of his greatness, in the lines,

Bland Murray ruled their Lordships with a sway,
Scarce less than Lyndhurst's lofty sense, to-day.

THE EARTHQUAKE AS OBSERVED FROM GREENWICH.

*Kai mēn ἔργω, κοῦκ ἐτι μύθῳ,
Χθονὶ σσάλευται.* *Æschylus.*

Royal Observatory, Greenwich, Oct. 13, 1863.

THE earthquake-shock on the morning of October 6th was perceived at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, but in such a way that it did not immediately excite attention. The first belief of myself and my Assistants was that it had not been in any degree sensible; for, as soon as the rumour of an earthquake was received, the photographic traces of the three self-registering magnetometers, all in action and in the highest state of delicacy, were examined, but not the slightest displacement could be seen on any of them. It was not till October 8 that, upon carefully re-collecting the circumstances of an observation, and upon examining accurately into the time, the certainty of the shock having been perceived was established. As there can have been but few instances of actual sight of the earthquake-motion with the aid of a powerful telescopic instrument, the following register of this observation may be acceptable to the readers of the *Athenæum*.

Mr. Ellis, an experienced Assistant of the Royal Observatory, had, immediately before the earthquake, observed the places of the moon and a comparison-star with the altazimuth; and was completing the observation by determining the apparent instrumental position of the fixed mark of the collimator. The mark of the collimator is an extremely minute circular hole, most admirably defined; it is illuminated by a gaslight. The field of view of the altazimuth-telescope, by which it is viewed, is intersected by a system of very close crossed wires; and the circumstances are in all respects most favourable for the observation of

an apparent motion of the image of the mark among the wires. Mr. Ellis was preparing, by slow motion of the altazimuth-telescope, to place one of the horizontal wires upon the image of the collimator-mark, when he found himself unable to make a satisfactory "bisection." Before he had actually moved the telescope, the image of the mark moved apparently downwards, remained stationary, or nearly stationary, for a short time, and then returned to its original position and had no further motion. The character of the motion was entirely different from any that the observer had seen before; there was nothing of quivering or tremor, but a steady motion like that of a double swing of a pendulum. The whole time occupied seems to have been a few seconds, but how many it is difficult to say. The whole extent of disturbance was 12" or 15", and this is pretty accurate. There was no horizontal motion.

The idea occurred to the observer, "the wall must be moving," but not so strongly as to return to his memory on the next day.

The time of the phenomenon is determined in this way. The Assistant observed the collimator twice, and it is not certain at which of these observations the shock was perceived; but the times of both observations are known by a reference to a star-observation which immediately preceded them. If the shock occurred at the earlier observation, its time was 15h. 23m. nearly; if at the second, it was 15h. 26m. nearly.

The azimuthal direction of the collimator from the altazimuth is very nearly north.

The altazimuth is upon the top of a rayed pillar of brickwork about 30 feet high. The object-glass of the collimator is at nearly the same height in the wall of the building which surrounds the altazimuth, and the mark of the collimator is upon a wall of another building, somewhat lower.

It does not appear to me that the appearance recorded presents any evidence of vertical motion. I imagine that the effect seen is due to a horizontal shake of the earth, which, acting on the base of the lofty pillar, caused it to bend like a shaken tree; and thereby caused the telescope, attached to its top, to dip. The optical axis of the collimator might remain parallel to itself.

This being supposed, the apparent vertical motion of the mark is explained. The progress of the shock through the earth was probably in a direction very different from the north-and-south direction of the telescope in the observation. But upon resolving the shock-movement into two parts, one north-and-south and the other east-and-west, it will be seen that the first would cause the telescope only to dip, and the second would carry the telescope parallel to itself and would produce no optical effect whatever.

I am informed by Lord Wrottesley, whose astronomical Assistant, Mr. Hough, happened to be making a telescopic observation of a star at the same time, that no certain motion of the star was perceived, although the observer himself felt a movement as of rocking in a cradle (Lord Wrottesley's position, near Wolverhampton, was probably one of great disturbance). The quiescence of the telescope is probably due to the circumstance that the telescope pier is little elevated, in comparison with that at Greenwich. G. B. AIRY.

SOME NOTABLE ASPECTS OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

THERE is nothing so striking in the Session of the Congress, assembled in Edinburgh, as the humorous and comic vein which is to be traced through the proceedings of the week. The address of Lord Brougham was, indeed, of dignified seriousness; but when the members separated into sections, their vivacity must have been a pleasant thing to Prince Alfred, of whom the Chairman remarked, that he was only a young man, but he was the best prince going.

The key-note for liveliness, after Lord Brougham's inaugural address, was struck by the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, M.P., who felt tempted, he said, to adopt a course he once pursued in the House of Commons when he had to follow the Lord Advocate, who was eulogizing a measure as

appropriate to Scotland which Mr. Napier was anxious to see also extended to Ireland. The Lord Advocate had said everything that was proper on the occasion, and, said Mr. Napier, I used that speech of memorable brevity.—"I say ditto to the Lord Advocate," and the Attorney-General, who followed me, said that on the part of England he said ditto to both; and the Speaker remarked that these were the best lawyers' speeches he ever heard in the House of Commons. Mr. Adderley, M.P., thinking perhaps of Mouravieff of Wilna, or the Rev. Mr. Brownlow, who recommends "Greek fire for the Southerners, and hell-fire for their leaders," remarked that just now there was an ebb-tide running strongly against philanthropy; and he facetiously added, that with respect to Irish Members of Parliament, as long as they got their debate they cared nothing for the result. Lord Curriehill took the more serious line. In an address on the state of Scottish jurisprudence connected with land, he noted that in our colonies in Australasia, Africa and America, there were 1,500,000,000 of acres yet to be appropriated to settlers.

Miss Nightingale's paper 'On the Causes of the excessive Mortality in our Indian Army,' is already known to our readers. The humorous element did not turn up in it, but it was not lacking in the Education Department, where a discussion took place on the advisability of allowing women to graduate at our universities and compete for academical degrees. Prof. Lee did almost profess too much. He would open even divinity professorships to well-qualified lasses, and he hoped nothing would prevent them from doing that which the Creator had qualified them for. Prof. Blackie, being "an admirer of the fair sex," hoped so too. Prof. Struther, like the Sultan Saladin,—

Qui rassembla dans son jardin
Un troupeau de jouvencelles
Toutes jeunes, toutes belles,

—had actually founded a class of female medical students, but he was stopped by the prudery of his colleagues,—although the Professor declared that he would never give instruction to any one young lady alone. The medical profession offered an excellent opening to ladies, but he would not like to see a sister or a daughter of his entering it! Others said that ladies were best engaged in home duties; and this question, of which the ladies were the subject, continued to be gallantly discussed, and was brought to an hilarious close by the well-named Mr. Ernest Noel, who affirmed that some eminent men had given their minds to that subject;—and therewith the ladies were not ill-satisfied.

In Sections where this agreeable style did not prevail, there was a considerable amount of liveliness engendered by the sharp contradictions given and returned. It is impossible to say which party had the best of it, as to whether taxation should be direct or indirect; but no man went away convinced by his adversary. The comic vein, however, came to light again when several learned philosophers properly protested against the sale of diseased meat in our markets, at which the medical men (far-seeing individuals, no doubt) maintained that no proof existed that harm had fallen on any one through eating diseased meat! Travellers from afar must have been edified at the idea of having performed a pilgrimage to Edinburgh to listen to wisdom such as this, however humorous the manner of delivering it might be.

But for humour, the most eminent performer was Prof. Bennett. He maintained that bad smells were perfectly innocuous; evil effects of bad drainage, imaginary; and that when the Thames stank its mightiest, and M.P.'s legislated with camphor and ca brie handkerchiefs to their noses, not the slightest injury, not even a solitary little case of diarrhoea was produced by it. Other professors seemed to regret that sewage was not allowed to flow into rivers. Mr. Elliott, of Carlisle, even went so far as to say that where this was done the fish fattened and increased in number! Others were sorry that sewage should be rendered inodorous; but there were serious men who took the facetious advocates of bad smells to task, and Dr. Wood asserted that a bad

smell was a Divine indication that something was not right. This was not very well put, but it was well meant.

Then, in the Jurisprudence Section, where a paper, 'On the Curiosities of Legislation,' was read by Dr. Barclay, that gentleman exhibited his research among the old jest-books, which record certain alleged blunders that had passed into the statute-book; such as the substitution of transportation for a pecuniary penalty, while the clause was retained, "one half thereof to the informer and the other half to the King;" the provision in one clause of a Bill that the prisoners should occupy the old gaol till the new was built, and in another that the stones of the old should be used to build the new; the Irish statute providing that the King's officers might travel by sea from one place to another within the land of Ireland; the provision in one statute for the possibility of Good Friday falling on a Sunday, and many other instances of error. He concluded by urging:—First, that there be a Minister of Justice, under whose superintendence all legislation be carried through; and, second, that when any amendment of a statute is rendered necessary, the statute should be repealed, and renewed in an amended form, and thus the law for every specific object should be found in one statute, without reference to others of prior date. So serious a question was never introduced by a more comic exordium. As serious a matter was treated seriously by Mr. John Marshall, jun., 'On the Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases.' In reference to the Jessie MacLachlan case, Mr. Marshall naturally expressed some shame at the law of Scotland, that a witness could not be tried for the offences as to which he had given evidence. He thought that protection should only be given to an accomplice who admitted his guilt and became Queen's evidence. Of course, this was disputed.

In the stormy trip to the Bass Rock, the members who were not incapacitated listened to the discussion of another controverted question. Mr. Bryson gave a description of the phenomena of the coastline of the Lothians, with reference to the alleged rise in the southern coast, from which Sir Charles Lyell has drawn an argument in support of the antiquity of man. Mr. Bryson contended that no violent upheaval had taken place, and that the deposit on the shores of the Firth which gave rise to this conjecture had been caused by the great wave of translation mentioned by Boetius. This it was, and not the action of an earthquake, which had thrown up the curious marine remains now found high and dry along the coast of the Lothians. The most notable part of Mr. Senior's address 'On Education,' was that in which he said that in England there are places in which parents are prohibited, on pain of starvation, from educating their children. It is a common practice in part of Somersetshire, when a poor person applies for parochial aid, to insist on the children being taken from school; and Mr. Wollaston, the vicar of Feltham, mentions cases where relief has been refused to families "because they have kept boys at school." Mr. Senior thought all other classes received a better education than the middle class.

The Cotton Question, on being discussed, seemed to resolve itself into this: If the American war should soon cease, that continent would continue to be the chief field for the supply of cotton,—whether raised by free or slave labour. However affairs might turn out, the English population, both masters and workers, had the prospect of a very unsettled future. This is not cheering, and nobody smiled at it; nor did a smile follow the assertion of Mr. Raper, of Manchester, who called attention to the Beershop Bill, and said that the operatives spent about 3,000,000*l.* a year in such places! He thought that the shutting up of the old 8,000 beershops would confer a greater benefit on the working classes of Lancashire than the 1,500,000*l.* of money they got from Government last year.

But the most racy incident of the session is in the speech by Lord Neaves, 'On Punishment and Reformation.' In the course of it he made all hearts light and all temperaments merry by his

apotheosis of laughter and his defence of amusement in which there were none of the *logics*. The passage well deserves to be perused.—"Useful knowledge," said Lord Neaves, "is often a very good relaxation from physical labour. Entertaining knowledge may be still more freely resorted to. But what I want now and then is entertainment without any knowledge at all—at least, without any scientific knowledge, any knowledge but that of human nature—entertainment, in short, by itself, in its simplest and broadest form. A sense of the ludicrous and the faculty of laughter are essential, and, as I think, most useful parts of our nature. Laughter is essentially a social, a sympathetic and a contagious power. Some nations, particularly the Orientals, are said never to laugh, but all European nations have been great laughers, and the ludicrous has played an important part even in their very history. By means of laughter absolute monarchs have been controlled upon their throne, demagogues have been checked in their career, and even Demos himself has been made to laugh at his own follies till he was almost ashamed into good sense. Quakeries, hypocries and affectations of all kinds have been exposed and suppressed, and the Reformation was promoted by the united efforts of reason and ridicule. The Scottish nation have never been behind their neighbours in their appreciation of this element, or in the power either of making or of enjoying mirth. Our old songs and ballads, and the best of our native writers—Dunbar, Lyndsay, Burns and Scott—all prove the irrepressible tendency of our countrymen in this direction, and I consider it as an important counterpoise to some of those opposite qualities of sternness and severity for which we are equally remarkable. Indeed it is probable that the grave and mirthful faculties are best developed when they co-exist in the same character, and were intended by the Creator to be brought into companionship. Spain, the gravest country in Europe, has produced the great masterpieces of ludicrous writing—a never failing treasure of genial and innocent merriment; and in our own Shakespeare it is difficult to say which of the two powers preponderates—the comic or the tragic. There are men among us on both sides of the Tweed who have the highest and justest reputation as orators, preachers and divines, who, if they put forth their mirth-making powers, could make their audiences as weak with laughter as Samson was when shorn of his locks. I do not ask these men to exhibit much in this way personally, for that might give offence to the weaker brethren; but I ask them to join in vindicating the usefulness and nobleness of this province of the mind—to concur in bearing testimony that the sense of the ludicrous and the sense of the pathetic have their sources not far from each other, in the very highest parts of our nature, and on this ground to endeavour to procure for the poor and wearied, for the thoughtless, and even for the erring, an occasional enjoyment of this special kind."—All this is admirable; but see the perversity of human nature. Lord Neaves asked some of his illustrious hearers to exhibit a little humour. Straightway, they were all solemn and statistical. The sages, spontaneously, had joked at the supposition that diseased meat was a bad thing for the human animal, or that vulgar smells and bad drainage were things to turn up the nose at; but now, being prayed to unbend, the philosophers went seriously to their business, and Prince Alfred soon had an engagement elsewhere. We question, indeed, if the true comic phase of the meeting survived an assertion, most gravely made, by M. Garnier-Pagès. "I feel convinced," he said, "that when we reflect that in such a great meeting as this, we have one presiding over it who has, during fourscore and five years, practised temperance and the other virtues, we must feel that the Spirit of God is amongst us"! At such an outburst as this, we venture to say that the meeting could have been thrilled by but one feeling, and that the venerable subject of this daring flight of oratory, if he did not veil his face, must have groaned at heart.

A BUDGET OF PARADOXES.

(No. II. 1503-1600.)

Aristotle, treating of the category of relation, denies that the quadrature has been found, but appears to assume that it can be done. Boethius, in his comment on the passage, says that it has been done since Aristotle, but that the demonstration is too long for him to give. Those who have no notion of the quadrature question may look at the *English Cyclopædia*, art. 'Quadrature of the Circle.'

Tetragonismus. Id est circuli quadratura per Campanum, Archimeden Syracusanum, atque Boetium mathematica perspicacissimos adinventum.—At the end, Impresum Venetiis per Ioan. Bapti. Sessa. Anno ab incarnatione Domini, 1503. Die 28 Augusti.

This book has never been noticed in the history of the subject, and I cannot find any mention of it. The quadrature of Campanus takes the ratio of Archimedes, 7 to 22, to be absolutely correct; the account given of Archimedes is not a translation of his book; and that of Boethius has more than is in Boethius. This book must stand, with the next, as the earliest in print on the subject, until further showing: Murhard and Kastner have nothing so early. It is edited by Lucas Gauricus, who has given a short preface. Luca Gaurico, Bishop of Civita Ducale, an astrologer of astrologers, published this work at about thirty years of age, and lived to eighty-two. His works are collected in folios, but I do not know whether they contain this production. The poor fellow could never tell his own fortune, because his father neglected to note the hour and minute of his birth. But if there had been anything in astrology, he could have worked back, as Adams and Leverrier did when they caught Neptune: at sixty he could have examined every minute of his day of birth, by the events of his life, and so would have found the right minute. He could then have gone on, by rules of prophecy. Gauricus was the mathematical teacher of Joseph Scaliger, who did him no credit, as we shall see.

In hoc opere contenta Epitome... Liber de quadratura Circuli... Paris, 1503, fol.

The quadrator is Charles Bovillus, who adopted the views of Cardinal Cusa, presently mentioned. Montucla is hard on his compatriot, who, he says, was only saved from the laughter of geometers by his obscurity. Persons must guard against most historians of mathematics in one point: they frequently attribute to *his own* age the obscurity which a writer has in *their own* time. This tract was printed by Henry Stephens, at the instigation of Faber Stapulensis, and is recorded by Dechales, &c. It was also introduced into the 'Margarita Philosophica' of 1815, in the same appendix with the new perspective from Viator. This is not extreme obscurity, by any means. The quadrature deserved it: but that is another point.

Nicolai de Cusa Opera Omnia. Venice, 1514. 3 vols., folio.

The real title is 'Hæc accurata recognitio trium voluminum operum clariss. P. Nicolai Cusæ... proxime sequens pagina monstrat.' Cardinal Cusa, who died in 1464, is one of the earliest modern attempters. His quadrature is found in the second volume, and is now quite unreadable. In the early days every quadrator found a geometrical opponent, who finished him. Regiomontanus did this office for the Cardinal.

De Occulta Philosophia libri III. By Henry Cornelius Agrippa. Lyons, 1550, 8vo.
De incertitudine et vanitate scientiarum. By the same. Cologne, 1531, 8vo.

The first editions of these works were of 1530, as well as I can make out; but the first was in progress in 1510. In the second work Agrippa repents of having wasted time on the magic of the first: but all those who actually deal with demons are destined to eternal fire with Jamnes and Mambres and Simon Magus. This means, as is the fact, that his occult philosophy did not actually enter upon black magic, but confined itself to the power of the stars, of numbers, &c. The fourth book, which appeared after the death of Agrippa, and really concerns dealing with evil spirits, is undoubtedly spurious. It is very difficult to make out what Agrippa really believed on the subject. I have introduced his books as the most marked

specimens of treatises on magic, a paradox of our day, though not far from orthodoxy in his; and here I should have ended my notice, if I had not casually found something more interesting to the reader of our day.

Walter Scott, it is well known, was curious on all matters connected with magic, and has used them very widely. But it is hardly known how much pains he has taken to be correct, and to give the real thing. The most decided detail of a magical process which is found in his writings is that of Dousterswivel in 'The Antiquary': and it is obvious, by his accuracy of process, that he does not intend the adept for a mere impostor, but for one who had a lurking belief in the efficacy of his own processes, coupled with intent to make a fraudulent use of them. The materials for the process are taken from Agrippa. I first quote Mr. Dousterswivel:

"...I take a silver plate when she [the moon] is in her fifteenth mansion, which mansion is in the head of *Libra*, and I engrave upon one side de worts *Schedbarachemoth*, *Scharlachon* [ch should be f]—dat is, de Intelligence of de Intelligence of de moon—and I make his picture like a flying serpent with a turkey-cock's head—very well—Then upon this side I make de table of de moon, which is a square of nine, multiplied into itself, with eighty-one numbers [nine] on every side, and diameter nine..."

In the 'De Occulta Philosophia,' p. 290, we find that the fifteenth mansion of the moon incipit *capite Libræ*, and is good *pro extrahendis thesauris*, the object being to discover hidden treasure. In p. 246, we learn that a *silver* plate must be used with the moon. In p. 248 we have the words which denote the Intelligence, &c. But, owing to the falling of a number into a wrong line, or the misplacement of a line, one or other—which takes place in all the editions I have examined—Scott has, sad to say, got hold of the wrong words; he has written down the *demon* of the *demons* of the moon. Instead of the gibberish above, it should have been *Malcha betharism hed beruah schehakim*. In p. 253 we have the magic square of the moon, with eighty-one numbers, and the symbol for the Intelligence, which Scott likens to a flying serpent with a turkey-cock's head. He was obliged to say something; but I will stake my character—and so save a woodcut—on the scratches being more like a pair of legs, one shorter than the other, without a body, jumping over a six-barred gate placed side uppermost. Those who thought that Scott forged his own nonsense, will henceforth stand corrected. As to the spirit Peolphin, &c., no doubt Scott got it from the authors he elsewhere mentions, Nicolaus Remigius and Petrus Thyraeus: but this last word should be Thyreus.

Orontii Finei... Quadratura Circuli. Paris, 1544, 4to.

Orontius squared the circle out of all comprehension; but he was killed by a feather from his own wing. His former pupil, John Buteo, the same who—I believe for the first time—calculated the question of Noah's ark, as to its power to hold all the animals and stores, unsquared him completely. Orontius was the author of very many works, and died in 1555. Among the laudatory verses which, as was usual, precede this work, there is one of a rare character: a congratulatory ode to the wife of the author. The French now call this writer Oronce Finée; but there is much difficulty about delatinization. Is this more correct than Oronce Fine, which the translator of De Thou uses? Or than Horonce Phine, which older writers give? I cannot understand why M. de Viète should be called Viète because his Latin name is Vieta. It is difficult to restore Buteo; for not only now is *butor* a blockhead as well as a bird, but we really cannot know what kind of bird Buteo stood for. We may be sure that Madame Fine was Denise Blanche; for Dionysia Candida can mean nothing else. Let her shade rejoice in the fame which Hubertus Sussanneus has given her.

I ought to add that the quadrature of Orontius, and solutions of all the other difficulties, were first published in 'De Rebus Mathematicis hactenus desideratis,' of which I have not the date.

Nicolaï Raymardi Ursi Dithmarsii Fundamentum Astronomicum, id est, nova doctrina sinuum et triangulorum... Strasbourg, 1588, 4to.

People choose the name of this astronomer for themselves: I take *Ursus*, because he was a bear. This book gave the quadrature of Simon Duchesne,

or à Quercu, which excited Peter Metius, as presently noticed. It also gave that unintelligible reference to Justus Byrgius which has been used in the discussion about the invention of logarithms.

Jacobus Falco Valentinus, miles Ordinis Montesiani, hanc circuli quadraturam invenit. Antwerp, 1589, 4to.

The attempt is more than commonly worthless; but as Montucla and others have referred to the verses at the end, and as the tract is of the rarest, I will quote them:—

Circulus loquitur.

Vocabar ante circulus
Eramque curvus undique
Ut alta solis orbita
Et arcus ille nubium.
Eram figura nobilis
Carensque sola termino.
Carensque sola termino.
Modo indecora prodece
Novisque fœderis angelis.
Nec hoc peregit Archytas
Neque Icarus pater neque
Tuus Iapetus filius.
Quis ergo casus aut Deus
Meum quadravit aream?

Respondet auctor.

Ad alta Turis ostia
Lacumque limpidissimum
Sita est beata civitas
Parum Saguntus aluit
Abestque Snero plusculum.
Hic est poeta quispiam
Libenter astra consensu
Sibi que semper arrogans
Negata doctioribus.
Senex ubique cogitans
Sui frequenter immemor
Nec explicare circulum
Nec exarare lines
Sciens ut ipse predicat.
Hic ergo bellus artifex
Tuam quadravit aream.

Falco's verses are pretty, if the — — mysteries be correct: but of these things I have forgotten—what I knew.

As a specimen of the way in which history is written, I copy the account which Montucla—who is accurate when he writes about what he has seen—gives of these verses. He gives the date 1587; he places the verses at the beginning instead of the end; he says the circle thanks its quadrator affectionately; and he says the good and modest chevalier gives all the glory to the patron saint of his order. All of little consequence, as it happens; but writing at second-hand makes as complete mistakes about more important matters.

Petri Bungi Bergomati Numerorum mysteria. Bergomi [Bergamo], 1591, 4to. Second Edition.

The first edition is said to be of 1585; the third, Paris, 1618. Bungus is not for my purpose on his own score, but those who gave the numbers their mysterious characters: he is but a collector. He quotes or uses 402 authors, as we are informed by his list: this just beats Warburton, whom some eulogist or satirist, I forget which, holds up as having used 400 authors in some one work. Bungus goes through 1, 2, 3, &c., and gives the account of everything remarkable in which each number occurs; his accounts not being always mysterious. The numbers which have nothing to say for themselves are omitted: thus there is a gap between 50 and 60. In treating 666, Bungus, a good Catholic, could not compliment the Pope with it, but he fixes it on Martin Luther with a little forcing. If from A to I represent 1-10, from K to S 10-90, and from T to Z 100-500, we see,

M A R T I N U S L U T E R A
30 1 80 100 9 40 20 200 100 5 80 1

which gives 666. Again, in Hebrew, *Lutter* does the same:—

ל ו ט ר
200 400 30 6 30

And thus two can play at any game. The second is better than the first: to Latinize the surname and not the Christian name is very unscholarlike. The last number mentioned is a thousand millions: all greater numbers are dismissed in half a page. Then follows an accurate distinction between *number* and *multitude*—a thing much wanted both in arithmetic and logic.

What may be the use of such a book as this? The last occasion on which it was used was the following. Fifteen or sixteen years ago the Royal

Society
admission
ad libitum
recommen
practice
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already
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hands.
Counc
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particu
bers, v
fifteen
ment
resurr
fifteen
doctor
it bec
fifteen
to Mi
waste
commen
Testam
world
Was
teen c
lasted
Ezekiel
Jacob
fifteen
added
feast
of the
Ascen
it be
in So
&c.
the v
know
Gallo
his s
giving
which
ever
be b
fifteen

T
Nap
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Society determined to restrict the number of yearly admissions to fifteen men of science, and noblemen *ad libitum*; the men of science being selected and recommended by the Council, with a power, since practically surrendered, to the Society to elect more. This plan appears to me to be directly against the spirit of their charter, the true intent of which is, that all who are fit should be allowed to promote natural knowledge in association, from and after the time at which they are both fit and willing. It is also working more absurdly from year to year; the tariff of fifteen per annum will soon amount to the practical exclusion of many who would be very useful. This begins to be felt already, I suspect. But, as appears above, the body of the Society has the remedy in its own hands. When the alteration was discussed by the Council, my friend the late Mr. Galloway, then one of the body, opposed it strongly, and inquired particularly into the reason why fifteen, of all numbers, was the one to be selected. Was it because fifteen is seven and eight, typifying the Old Testament Sabbath, and the New Testament day of the resurrection following? Was it because Paul strove fifteen days against Peter, proving that he was a doctor both of the Old and New Testament? Was it because the prophet Hoseah bought a lady for fifteen pieces of silver? Was it because, according to Micah, seven shepherds and eight chiefs should waste the Assyrians? Was it because Ecclesiastes commands equal reverence to be given to both Testaments—such was the interpretation—in the words "Give a portion to seven, and also to eight"? Was it because the waters of the Deluge rose fifteen cubits above the mountains?—or because they lasted fifteen decades of days? Was it because Ezekiel's temple had fifteen steps? Was it because Jacob's ladder has been supposed to have had fifteen steps? Was it because fifteen years were added to the life of Hezekiah? Was it because the feast of unleavened bread was on the fifteenth day of the month? Was it because the scene of the Ascension was fifteen stadia from Jerusalem? Was it because the stone-masons and porters employed in Solomon's temple amounted to fifteen myriads? &c. The Council were amused and astounded by the volley of fifteens which was fired at them: they knowing nothing about Bungus, of which Mr. Galloway—who did not, as the French say, indicate his sources—possessed the copy now before me. In giving this anecdote I give a specimen of the book, which is exceedingly rare. Should another edition ever appear, which is not very probable, he would be but a bungling Bungus who should forget the fifteen of the Royal Society.

A plain discovery of the whole Revelation of St. John ... whereunto are annexed certain oracles of Sibylla ... Set Forth by John Napier L. of Marchistoun. London. 1611. 4to.

The first edition was Edinburgh, 1593, 4to. Napier always believed that his great mission was to upset the Pope, and that logarithms, and such things, were merely episodes and relaxations. It is a pity that so many books have been written about this matter, while Napier, as good as any, is forgotten and unread. He is one of the first who gave us the six thousand years. "There is a sentence of the house of Elias reserved in all ages, bearing these words: The world shall stand six thousand years, and then it shall be consumed by fire: two thousand yeares void or without lawe, two thousand yeares under the law, and two thousand yeares shall be the daies of the Messias."

I give Napier's parting salute: it is a killing dilemma:—

"In summar conclusion, if thou o Rome aledges thyselfe reformed, and to beleene true Christianisme, then beleene Saint John the Disciple, whome Christ loued, publicly here in this Revelation proclaiming thy wracke, but if thou remain Ethnick in thy priuate thoughts, beleueing the old Oracles of the Sibyls reuerently keepeed somtime in thy Capitol: then doth here this Sibyll proclaim also thy wracke. Repent therefore alwayes, in this thy latter breath, as thou lovest thine Eternal salvation. Amen."

—Strange that Napier should not have seen that this appeal could not succeed, unless the prophecies of the Apocalypse were no true prophecies at all.

A. DE MORGAN.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Mr. Thackeray is about to break new ground in his forthcoming novel in the *Cornhill Magazine*, in the pages of which periodical a fiction by another distinguished author is, it is said, also about to appear.

Mr. Murray will publish, at Christmas, a series of seventy-five photographs of Rock-cut Temples in India (Ellora and Ajunta), by Major Cole. An introduction and letter-press text to these will be furnished by Mr. J. Fergusson.

Among the numerous works of interest promised for the forthcoming season, we notice, in Mr. Lovell Reeve's list, a volume entitled 'Shakespeare, his Birthplace, Home and Grave, a Pilgrimage to Stratford-on-Avon in the Autumn of 1863,' by the Rev. J. M. Jephson, B.A.—Messrs. Maxwell promise a work on Mexico, by M. Michel Chevalier.—Mr. Murray announces that Dr. Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible' will extend to a third volume,—and from Dr. Percy we shall have a work 'On the Metallurgy of Iron and Steel.' The most remarkable of the other works which we are to look for from Mr. Murray's house are 'The Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' by the late C. R. Leslie, R.A., edited by Tom Taylor, 'The Diary of Mary, Countess Cowper, Wife of Lord Chancellor Cowper,' 'The Life of General Sir W. Napier,' edited by H. A. Bruce, M.P., 'A New History of Painting in Italy, from the Second to the Sixteenth Century,' by J. A. Crowe and Signor Cavalaselle, 'Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in the Kingdoms of Siam, Cambogia and Lao,' by the late Henri Mouhot, 'A New Life of Cicero,' by William Forsyth, Vols. I. to III. of 'The Works of Alexander Pope, with a New Life, Introductions and Notes,' by the Rev. Whitwell Elwin, 'History of Babylon, Media and Persia,' by the Rev. G. Rawlinson, and 'The Music of the Most Ancient Nations,' by Carl Engel.—'The Life and Times of Calixtus,' by the Rev. W. C. Dowding, is a book to be noted on the list of Messrs. J. H. & J. Parker.

The inconveniences of crinoline have been found so great in the Staffordshire Potteries, that the principal manufacturers, Messrs. Copeland, Messrs. Minton, and others, have forbidden the use of crinolines on their premises during the hours of work. In one shop alone, the losses by breakage of articles swept down by them amounted to 200*l.* a year. The workshops became too small, and the work was impeded. The workwomen have submitted to the change with almost entire unanimity and good will, and now enter upon their work in garments like those of Greek statues.

The announcement of the discovery by M. Fournier, at the house of a bookseller in London, of seven volumes of manuscripts in the handwriting of Beaumarchais, and of their purchase by M. E. Thierry, the director of the Théâtre Français, will carry more interest with it when the public is informed of the *when*, the *where*, and the *how*. We do not attach much importance to discoveries of manuscript copies of the author's old dramas; but when we hear of nine or ten new dramatic pieces by Beaumarchais—to say nothing of a volume of unpublished letters, some of which touch upon the story of the Chevalier d'Eon—we remember the discovery of a comedy by Voltaire ('Le Comte de Boursoufle'), which proved to be 'The Relapse,' by Sir John Vanbrugh.

There are hopes that the long-lost Roman town, Vindomis or Vindomum, is about to turn up. It is mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus from Calleva to Sorbiodunum. On the line of this imperial tour, from Silchester to Old Sarum, some important remains have been found, in the parish of Enham, on land occupied by Mr. Biggs. Six Roman roads intersect that parish. Recent researches have brought to light the walls of a Roman camp, the sites of more than one Roman villa of no ordinary magnitude, coins of the Emperors Antoninus and Constantine, and numerous fragments of tesserae, Samian ware, fertile vases, pottery and tiles. Hitherto, the Vindomum, on the road from Venta Belgarum to Calleva, has been looked for at Whitchurch and East Sherborne; and, led by similarity

of sound, Horsley and others have determined that Vindomum and Farnham are one and the same. The name of Antoninus is found on coins and medals discovered at Enham, and in the names of the two rivulets flowing one on each side of the Roman camp—rivulets known, from time immemorial, as the Anton and East Anton.

A relic of Old London is now fast disappearing,—the Blue Boar Inn,—or the George and Blue Boar, as it came to be called later, in Holborn. For more than two hundred years this was one of the famous coaching houses, whence stages went to, and where they arrived from, the North and Midland Counties. It is more famous still as being the scene—if Lord Orrey's chaplain, Morrice, may be credited—where Cromwell and Ireton, disguised as troopers, cut from the saddle-flap of a messenger a letter which they knew to be there, from Charles the First to Henrietta Maria. They had previously intercepted a letter from the Queen to her husband, in which she reproached him for entering into a compact of reconciliation with Cromwell and his party. This letter was sent on, and now they intercepted the reply, in which Charles spoke of them as rogues whom he would, by-and-by, hang instead of reward. According to Morrice, this sealed the King's fate. Such is the legend connected with the Blue Boar, Holborn, which is described, in Queen Anne's reign, as "situate opposite 'Southampton Square.'"

Africa has slain another victim. Young Mr. Richard Thornton, of the Royal School of Mines, who volunteered to accompany Dr. Livingstone as geologist and topographer, died on the 21st of April, on the Shire, of dysentery and fever.

The new additions to the National Shakespeare Committee are,—the Rev. Dr. Adler (Chief Rabbi), the Rev. W. Brock, E. Chapman, Esq., C. L. Kenney, Esq., A. Macmillan, Esq., Prof. Owen, and C. Whiting, Esq.—At the last general meeting of the Committee it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Macready should be invited to act as a Vice-President, and that gentleman has accepted the invitation. The movement is making satisfactory progress in Dublin and Edinburgh, Birmingham, Brighton, Canterbury, Glasgow, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and other places of leading importance.

Sir Lascelles Wrayall writes:—"In the time of Shakespeare, Moravian Silesia formed part of the hereditary kingdom of Bohemia, and consequently was Bohemia. In Sommersberg's 'Scriptores Rerum Silesiacarum' there is the following curious passage:—'Anno quoque eodem Rome, in tota fere Ytalia ac circa mare Mediterraneum, in terris que Moravia nuncupantur, pestilencia sieviebat.' Shakespeare, therefore, was not so incorrect as has been assumed when he wrote about the sea-shore of Bohemia."

Under the title,—'The most Dangerous and Memorable Adventure of Richard Ferris, one of the Five Ordinary Messengers of His Majesty's Chamber, who departed from Tower Wharf on Midsummer Day last past, with Andrew Hill and William Thomas, who undertook, in a small Wherry Boat, to row by Sea to the City of Bristol, and are now safely returned. Published by the said Richard Ferris. London, printed by John Wolfe for Edward White, and are to be sold at his shop, being at the little north door of Paul's, at the sign of the Gun. 1590.'—Mr. Payne Collier has added to his Illustrations of Early English Popular Literature, an account of a trip from London, round the Land's End, to Bristol, in a Thames wherry, nearly three centuries ago. This trip seems to have excited universal enthusiasm. But the wherry, in those days, was large enough to carry a sail and a gun; and moreover Ferris, who was not a mariner, with his two nautical companions, consumed two months in the voyage, creeping along the shore, landing often, and tarrying in hospitable houses, on one occasion seventeen days, till the foul weather had given place to fair. They encountered some perils, but their greatest was off the Land's End, from a pirate "of four tonnes," from whom they escaped by rowing for dear life up an inlet. Long subsequent to this period Tunisian and Algerine corsairs troubled this coast, and even the

coast towns. Lundy Island, in the Bristol Channel, was one of their places of resort.

The English version of the *Æneid*, ascribed in our last to a single Kennedy, was the joint work of two scholars of that name:—the Rev. Rann Kennedy, of Birmingham, translated the Eclogues, Georgics, and first six books of the *Æneid*; Mr. Charles Rann Kennedy, the barrister, the remainder. It is to be regretted that the Rev. Rann Kennedy's poetical works have never been collected and republished. The principal of them are 'A Poem on the Marriage of the Princess Charlotte,' 'An Ode on George Canning,' 'Britain's Genius,' and 'The Reign of Youth.' On the strength of the first, Washington Irving, in 'The Sketch-Book,' called the author "a first-rate English poet," and Coleridge bestowed the highest praise on the last.

A Correspondent says:—"I beg leave to call your attention to the MS. 9831 Birch MSS. in the Museum. The volume as it now stands contains the fragments of four Almanacs for the years 1293, 1294, 1295 and 1296. It is therefore, I suppose, the earliest known example of the use of large masses of Arabic numerals. Dr. Peacock gives a fac-simile of the date 1355 by Petrarch as remarkably early. At the top of the page which contains the month of March is the date in these words—'Almanach p'aru (planetarum) 1293,' and again '1295.' I think the result of the examination of this MS. will be to antedate the facile use of these numerals at least 100 years in Europe. If so, it will be well worthy of the attention of the antiquarian readers of the *Athenæum*.—W. DAVIS."

During the present week a Blue Book has been published containing the Appendix to the Report from the Council of the Royal Academy of 1860, relating to the Foundation of the Academy.—An Abstract of the Constitution and Laws of the Academy.—A Return of Lectures, 1834-63.—A List of the Members of the Academy, 1863, with Lists of the Academicians, Associates, Honorary Members, Officers and Professors of the Academy from the Foundation.—Memorandum by Sir Charles Eastlake.—Proposed Alteration in the Laws respecting Associates.—A General Abstract of Accounts, 1769-1859; and A Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, upon an Average of Seven years, 1853-59.—An Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure, 1853-1862, Turner Fund, Exhibition Receipts, 1853-62.—Extracts from the Will of Sir Francis Chantrey.—Expenditure on Medals, Casts, Books, Pictures, and Prints, 1852-62.—Statistics of Works sent for Exhibition, 1860-62; and of Oil Paintings sent for Exhibition, 1863.—Sales at the Exhibitions, 1853-62.—Extracts from the Laws relating to the Schools, &c.—Statistics relating to the Students—Admission and Attendance, 1854-62.—Sums expended in maintaining the Schools, 1769-1862.—Sums annually expended in Pensions and Donations, 1769-1862.—Appendix to the Report from the Council of the Academy, 1860, relating to the Tenure of the Academy of their present Apartments.—Declaration of Trust by the Trustees of the Academy.—Correspondence between the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Academy.—Report on Architectural Education by the Sub-Committee.—First Form of Diploma.—Extracts from the Regulations for the Pensioned Students of the Academy of France at Rome.—Extracts from the Regulations of the Royal School of Fine Arts at Paris.—Draft of a proposed introduction to the Report of a Committee on the Schools, by Mr. Dyce.—Artists' Memorial.—Letter from Dr. Percy, on the Analysis of Pigments.—Letter to Lord Elcho, and Draft of a Proposal for the future Regulation of the Schools, by Mr. E. Armitage.—Notes by Mr. John Leighton.—Extracts from Turner's Will and Codicils.—Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Academy in 1862.—and An Index to the Recent Report and Minutes of Evidence.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Sept. 7.—F. Smith, Esq., President, in the chair.—W. Wix, Esq. was elected a Member.—Mr. S. Stevens exhibited some Hymen-

optera and Hemiptera, and a considerable number of Coleoptera, which had been captured by Mr. F. G. Waterhouse during an exploring expedition across the Australian continent. Nearly one-third of the beetles appeared to be new to science.—Mr. Bond exhibited some Lepidopterous larvæ, admirably preserved by Mr. T. Baker, of Cambridge.—Mr. Sharp exhibited a specimen of *Coccinella labilis*, taken at Herne Bay about a week previously.—Mr. Waring exhibited two males and a female of *Lithostege nivearia*, taken in Suffolk; and a specimen of *Sterrhia saccharia*, taken at Banstead. Both these rare Geometre had been captured by Mr. Bouchard.—Mr. Stainton communicated some most interesting details respecting the mines of the leaf-mining larvæ of the Tineidæ.—Mr. Walker communicated a paper, entitled 'Characters of Undescribed Lepidoptera,' containing descriptions of numerous species in the British Museum, belonging to the families Castniidæ, Agariidæ, and Zyge-nidæ.—Major Parry communicated some introductory remarks to his proposed 'Catalogue of Lucanidæ.'—Prof. Westwood read a paper, entitled 'Descriptions of New Species of Longicorn Beetles'; some of the species described being in the Oxford Museum and others in the collection of Mr. Semper, of Altona.

Oct. 5.—F. P. Pascoe, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. Saunders called attention to the ravages committed by the larvæ of *Noctua segetum* on young Swede turnips, which were attacked below the surface of the ground, and the whole under part of the tuber eaten away. He himself had had three acres of turnips entirely destroyed; the remedies suggested by Curtis in his 'Farm Insects' were inapplicable, as the grubs were found only within the earth-covered portion of the root, and he was afraid that nothing would be effectual short of discovering and destroying the eggs of the parent moth.—Mr. Stainton exhibited living larvæ of *Anechchia bipunctella* from Wiesbaden, and specimens of the imago of *Tortrix grandævana* from the shores of the Baltic; the larvæ of the latter species fed on the roots of the common colts-foot (*Tussilago*), and formed tubes in the sand, about the thickness of a man's little finger, within which they turned to pupæ; frequently the surrounding sand was blown away, and the tubes thus exposed were opened at the top by birds, which came in quest of the pupæ.—Prof. Westwood exhibited some Trichopterous larva-cases found at Mentone, and referable to the species *Aspatherium picicorne*; from one of which he had the pleasure of extracting a parasitic Ichneumon, *Agriotypus armatus*, a species which was in the habit of going beneath the surface of the water for the purpose of depositing its eggs upon the Trichopterous larva-case. The Professor also exhibited specimens of *Brachycephalus auritus*, a beetle, belonging to the family Nitidulidæ, which lived in the nests of *Trigona carbonaria*, the honey-bee of New South Wales, and fed on the wax of which the combs were composed.—Mr. Bates exhibited some South American palm-nuts attacked by the larvæ of *Caryoborus cardo*, one of the Bruchidæ, which had recently been received by Mr. Cutler, of the Crystal Palace; three species of nut were shown, and 1,000 specimens of each had been sent from Para; scarcely a single nut was uninjured, whilst in some as many as a dozen of the grubs were found.—Mr. Stainton gave an account of the Entomological Proceedings at the 38th Meeting of German Naturalists held at Stettin, from the 18th to the 24th of September last.—Mr. J. S. Baly read a paper, containing descriptions of fifteen new species of Phytophaga, nearly all belonging to the true Chrysomelidæ.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Wed. Meteorological, 7.—Council.

FINE ARTS

THE FINE ARTS APPLIED TO INDUSTRY.

Paris, October 10, 1863.

It must be confessed, in common justice to the men who manage French Art or industrial exhibitions, that they show a most laudable desire to give the credit of any great work accomplished

where it is due. Great firms are not permitted to bury the names of the artists who work in their ateliers. The catalogue of the present Exhibition of Industrial Art, in the *Palais de l'Industrie*, does ample justice to the designers who labour for houses of European reputation, like Lerolle, Janselme, Barbedienne, Biétry, and others. The Catalogue lets us into the secrets, moreover, of more than one eminent English firm,—showing us where manufacturers apply when they want very important designs, on the execution of which large sums of money are to be expended. We perceive, also, why French designers have the advantage of British designers. The designers have been taught, not only in schools of design, but have been the pupils of celebrated artists. Artists who devote their talents to designs for wall-papers, to the painting of fans, to delicate traceries for lace, to the ornamentation of china, or drawings for the upholsterer or jeweller, are men who have been under Léon Cogniet, Paul Delaroche, Gleyre or Picot. They are thorough artists. The artist who designed the necklace of brilliants and emeralds (the latter from the crown of the Emperor of China) for the Empress Eugénie is familiar with the interiors of the greatest studios in Paris. No visitor who walks through the north-east gallery (which is the key to the triumphs of Art-manufacture in the brilliant nave) can fail to be struck with the beauty, variety, and exquisite finish of the designs on the walls. François Bonhomme's 'Picturesque History of Mineralogy and Metallurgy,' is a good example of all a practical artist can do. The bits of landscape are well painted; by happy play of light and shade subjects ugly in themselves are recommended to the eye. The interior of a steam-hammer-shed, where the shaft of an 800-horse-power engine is being wrought, is a fine coloured drawing, not less useful because it is artistically treated. The series of this artist's works occupies much space; but there is not one drawing too many. Many of them are the gifts of the Emperor to the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, where they will teach rising generations of students how the artist may be combined with the practical draughtsman.

Nothing can exceed the care and completeness with which French designs for Art-manufactures are made. Many of them deserve frames. The lines are exquisitely fine; the curves are faultless. The fertility of the artists' minds is, moreover, astonishing. They dare everything. They make occasional mistakes, and their originality becomes grotesque; but they are never clumsy. They work out an error artistically, and leave the observer only room to regret that so much real talent has been spent on a blunder. For elaboration and exquisite balancing of colours it is impossible to surpass the drawings of Messrs. Gouelle Bros., made for some shawls executed by the famous M. Biétry, —one of which was chosen by the Empress. The destination of many of the designs proves the high reputation of French designers. Drawings for candelabra ordered in Alexandria; for the ceiling of the Baden Theatre; for the tea-service of the Sultan; for the coffee-cups of the late Saïd Pacha! Wherever there is a taste for modern luxuries, Paris designers and Paris manufacturers appear. The man who can make an artistic combination of all the more costly materials is the welcome man. Her ladyship will not be content until she lounges upon jewels and precious metals, and puts her dainty foot upon a bank-note for a thousand francs. There is, in the Exhibition, a series of articles of Art for a Paris hotel, exhibited by M. Manguin. First on the list is a chimney-piece in black marble, in the Renaissance style, with bronze and lapis-lazuli. The models are by Jacquemard; the ornamentation is by M. Cousseau, executed by Legrain, Ferdinand, Grün and Mozer; and the bronzes are the work of Petit. The chimney is the united creation, then, of seven artists and art-workmen. The rest of the objects for this Paris hotel are of this simple description. The list has, in truth, a wicked look of waste about it. If the chimney-corner be on this scale, of what will the jewel-case in the boudoir be made? Crowns must be robbed to ornament it. It is a pity there are not four Koh-i-noors at M. Manguin's disposal, on

which he might stand his fair employer's glove-box. Art shines in this Exhibition, happily, in the simplest, as well as in the most expensive materials. Antoine Louis Barye's list of spirited works (24 in the Catalogue) is a fair example of what cultivated Paris art-workmen can achieve. M. Barye is a pupil of Bosio and of Gros, and received a grand medal and the cross of Officer of the Legion of Honour at the Exhibition of 1855. His figures and animals are full of grace and life. They are modelled with the facile hand of a master. His animals are admirably studied. He exhibits no less than 122 works, the labour of an honourable life.

M. Charles Buhot is a student of the École des Beaux Arts and a pupil of David (d'Angers), and he gives his accomplishments to the Art-manufacturers. He exhibits the top of a table, &c. Another pupil of David (d'Angers), Albert Carrier Belleuse, is an exhibitor of his designs for manufacturers. His Diana is for a Renaissance chimney-piece; his bronzes are works done, not for private individuals, but for eminent manufacturers, as Denière, Lemaire and Paillard. He has executed terracotta figures and marbles for various people; and vases and beer-jugs for Messrs. Minton, of Stoke-upon-Trent. Eugène Gonon is a pupil of Pradier and Blondel: he exhibits some delicate studies of birds, &c., in wax and plaster.

The daring originality of Paris designers and artists is, as I have remarked, startling at times. Messrs. Wilkine & Co. have originated a process by which they take portraits in plaster, which process they call photo-sculpture. I had already seen the figure of M. Théophile Gautier produced in plaster by this process, and very odd and quaint it looked—a statuette, a few inches high, of this popular writer, as faithful to life as a photograph, and in white plaster! It looked like M. Gautier covered with flour, and seen from the wrong end of a telescope. But the writer in his habit as he lives looks classical when compared with the figure of a lady in bonnet and crinoline, produced in the material that supplies cheap copies of the Venus de Milo! The photo-sculptures of Wilkine & Co. are exact copies from life, and we may now look forward to the appearance of galleries of photo-sculptures; and people will exchange their statuettes as they now exchange their *cartes de visite*. In the stead of photographic albums, we shall see every family with its own pocket Pantheon!

The Exhibition is remarkable as indicating the honourable place women hold in Paris as decorative artists. They are conspicuous among the artists who decorate the costly porcelain of Sèvres, &c. The paintings of Madame de Cool, formerly Delphine Fortin, are richly-coloured copies from Greuze, Andrea del Sarto, Mignard, Rubens and Conder. Mdlle. Hortense Bourgeois's enamels are firm and fine in outline. Mdlle. Marie Durant has executed, by command of the Emperor, the Crucifixion of Philippe de Champaigne; and exhibits, also, a dessert service, ornamented with portraits of Mesdames de Montespan, De Sévigné, the Duchess of Orleans, the Duchess of Longueville, Marie Leczinska, the Princess of Lamballe, and Madame de Pompadour. Madame Frédéric Goupil's paintings on porcelain are also remarkable for brilliancy and careful finish. Nor should we overlook the great merits of Mdlle. Elisa Restout, whose portraits of the Empress, the King of Prussia, Jules Janin, and others, painted on porcelain, show the skill and feeling of a true and cultivated artist. When women adopt a profession in this country, they enter the lists boldly with their male competitors. They take head places at money-changers', and issue tickets at crowded railway-stations. They are not held back by any *mauvaise honte*. When they appear in competition with the rougher sex, they make no appeal for lenient judgment on account of their sex. I am sure the ladies who design for manufacturers, and whose works are in the north-east gallery of the *Palais de l'Industrie*, need make no excuses on any account. Their exquisite grace in flower-painting, their delicate touch in enamel-painting, and their fidelity and finish in their copies from the Old Masters, command for them the positions they occupy. They do not fatigue the ears of the world with an incessant

din about their rights and their wrongs; they are not readers of papers at Social Science Congresses; but they make their way, and hold their own by proving that there are things, and not so few as men are apt to believe, which women can do as well as or better than men—apart from nursing and housekeeping.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The course of some recent changes in the officers of the South Kensington Museum has promoted Mr. R. Soden Smith, Assistant Keeper in the Museum, and well known for the active part he took in forming and arranging the Loan Collection, to be at the head of the Educational Department. This gentleman has been for about six years, with Mr. J. C. Robinson, in charge of the Archaeological Section of the Museum.

We may remind competitors for the two prizes offered by the Architectural Museum for the most successfully executed *miserere* seat carved in wood, that the time for completing their work is the 2nd of November next, when the objects must be delivered at the South Kensington Museum. The subject is to be a profession, trade or occupation, treated in modern costume, the composition not to consist of more than two figures, or one figure and an animal. Competitors for the prizes for coloured decorations, as offered by the Ecclesiological Society and Mr. Beresford Hope, will have one or both of the *miserere* seats to which the above-named prizes may be awarded, for themes. Casts from the *miserere* seats will be supplied for 5s. each, on application to the Hon. Secretary of the Architectural Museum. The time for sending in the coloured works will be the 1st of March next. In addition to the above prizes, certificates of merit will be awarded in deserving cases.

The path taken by the Sovereign on state occasions when proceeding to the throne in the House of Parliament leads through the Royal Gallery, where Mr. Macleise has painted one of his great pictures, 'The Interview between Wellington and Blücher after Waterloo,' and where the same artist is now engaged upon the subject of 'The Death of Nelson.' It has been the custom, on the occasions referred to, to have a double range of seats fitted up for the accommodation of persons witnessing the ceremony. These seats are kept in store ready to be framed for use. They are so inconsiderately constructed that the backs of the sitters hide, if they do not even touch, the surface of the pictures upon the walls. It is obvious that there is great risk of damage being done to the works upon which Mr. Macleise has spent some of the best years of his life, to a result wholly admirable. These pictures, moreover, were intended to form, so to say, integral parts of the ceremonials, as the scene of which the Royal Gallery itself was especially designed. It is surely desirable that the works should be delivered from even the chance of damage, and that they should be seen as they were intended to be seen. We are quite sure that the responsible authorities need only to be informed on the subject to induce them to take steps to the desired end. If the authority of the late Prince Consort is needed in the matter, let us say that it may be found in the shape of a sketch, made with pencil by his own hand upon the framework of mouldings surrounding the picture first named above. This sketch shows an arrangement suggested for the purpose by his Royal Highness. In order to preserve the sketch it has been covered with water-glass, so that it will remain safe from injury, unless Sir C. Barry's extraordinary expedient of painting the solid stonework be repeated.

We hear from Munich:—"I announced at the beginning of the year that a permanent exhibition of paintings for sale was in preparation here. That exhibition is now open. It is under the direction of a porcelain painter of repute, Herr Wüstlich. When I compare this Collection with the Kunst-Verein, which till this summer was the only repository of pictures in Munich, I cannot but notice an immense step in advance; and it is the more singular that, while the majority of pictures at the Kunst-Verein are invariably bad, the majority of those in the new exhibition are beyond mediocrity. It is perhaps useless to specify single works in a constantly-

changing collection, though there are many that deserve careful inspection and detailed description; but I have much satisfaction in recording the success of the new undertaking, and in bringing it before the large public of English travellers."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN. Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Triumphant success of *THE DESERT FLOWER*. The Music, Effects, and Scenic Illustrations are unsurpassably beautiful. See Public Press—the unanimous opinion.—MONDAY, October 19, and every Evening, at Eight o'clock, until further notice, W. Vincent Wallace's new Romantic Opera, *THE DESERT FLOWER*. Libretto by Mr. A. Harris and J. T. Williams.—Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Messrs. W. H. Weiss, H. Corri, A. Cook, and W. Harrison. The new Scenery by Mr. T. Grieve. Picturesque Indian War-dance and Ballet by Mr. W. H. Pyne. Stage-Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Terminate by Eleven. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. No Charge for Booking or Fees to Box-keepers.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.—We have never been able to fall into the notion that good subjects for musical dramas are scarce as black swans; and, thus, we cannot admit the discretion of Mr. Wallace in choosing the 'Jaguarita' of MM. St.-Georges and Leuven, already set by Halévy, as the subject of his last work. The book contains a few good situations; as when *Oanita*, the Indian queen (Miss L. Pyne), already reputed to be treacherous in no common degree, falsely accuses herself of having led *Maurice* (Mr. Harrison), the Christian officer she loves, into ambush, in order that she may save his life,—as when the same hero refuses to bow down to the idols of her tribe, though at the price of a death by torture. But our book winds up according to the inexorably absurd fashion of the day by the violent death of the villain (Mr. Weiss), and a jovial *rondo* on the spot for the *prima donna*. We do not much care for the "Great Spirit" and the "Pale Faces" and the rest of the Indian verbiage of the North, run to death by Mr. Fenimore Cooper, mixed up with elements of cowardly farce (here represented by Mr. H. Corri), and not on Lake Ontario, but in Surinam. Then, even in one point of less importance, the suitability of the lady who is virtually the opera to the character which she is called on to personate, "the Desert Flower," contains a wild mistake. Elaborate as is Miss Louisa Pyne's dress, it would be hard to fancy her in fantastic trappings less becoming to her face and figure. On the other hand, there is gorgeous scope for the scene-painter; and the South American forest of the second act, as presented in the varied glow of evening, and afterwards in moonlight, by Mr. Telbin, is a rich and beautiful picture, which could not be exceeded. Thus much for the canvas offered to Mr. Wallace. We fancy that its peculiarities may have influenced his embroidery thereon in no small degree. He has, till now, proved himself less happy in local colour than in graceful suavity of melody, and sometimes, as in the second *finale* to 'Love's Triumph,' in lively combination. There was too little of Spain in 'Maritana'; too little of the Rhine (with its memorable "pink shells") in 'Lurline'; too little of quaint old Pomerania in 'The Amber Witch'; and Guiana is but feebly touched in 'The Desert Flower,'—possibly, however, because its Indians have no truth to Northern or Southern aborigines. To illustrate: the Wood Chorus behind the scenes in the second act has quite as good a right to belong to the Wallenstadt See as to Surinam. *Oanita's* 'Wood-bird's Lay' bears a close family likeness to *Mary Schneider's* matin carol. It may prove that all that could be done with Indian music has been done by Herr Stüpel, in his more than ordinarily clever accompaniments to 'Hiawatha.' Mr. Wallace's ballads, at all events, might belong to any opera of any time or place. In brief, we cannot but feel that the work is a hasty one, containing too few of those phrases which possess themselves of the heart through the ear at a first hearing,—and lacking which there is no opera worth having,—such deficient work offering small invitation to return. There is a piquant and marked phrase in the overture,—a delicious bit of writing in the forest moonlight scene,—and here and there occur many graceful passages, recalling those which won their writer his popularity; but his orchestra has been cared for by him less than usual, or else, in this part of his work, also, he has reached the verge of his varieties.

'The Desert Flower' was as well performed as the resources of the theatre permit. Everyone concerned knew his duty firmly and well. Miss L. Pyne is, we fear, fatigued;—was it to conceal this that her ornaments and *cadenzas* were redoubled, and some of them, therefore, less exactly executed than was so long her wont? If the wane of acknowledged and brilliant powers be ever so far off, it is more politic to acknowledge than to defy it. The other artists engaged did their best. Some four or five songs were encored; and composer and performers were received with acclamation, by a house crowded to see, not only 'The Desert Flower,' but British, Greek and Danish royalties. There had been no proper arrangements made to accommodate so vast an audience; and the discourtesy and discomfort to be endured from the utterly insufficient staff of those who had to provide for it will help to make the opening of the season 1863-4 memorable to many who were present.

DRURY LANE.—On Saturday, Lord Byron's tragedy of 'Manfred' was revived, after a slumber of thirty years, and attracted an overflowing audience. The result was partly due to the fact of Mr. Phelps having been engaged as the representative of the misanthropic hero, and the announcement that the poem would be accompanied with new spectacular scenery by Mr. Telbin and Messrs. Danson & Son. As a vehicle for such the piece is well adapted; and thus, notwithstanding the efforts made by Lord Byron to render it unactable, this strange drama won its way to the stage, lived there for its allotted term, and now again, after many lustres, makes a new appeal to the judicious public. There is in the fact something of the nature of a reaction. A feeling has been gradually gaining ground that the French translations, sensation pieces, and light vaudevilles with which our stage has lately been provided, are not exactly honourable to the national taste, and that poetry has a right to some sort of recognition on the national stage. No doubt the proper way of gratifying that feeling would have been to produce an original poetic drama so constructed as to vindicate its position, but theatrical prejudice rendered an intermediate step needful. So 'Manfred' has been revived, as a poem of which the reputation had been made, and which had already been tried as a choral and spectacular drama. Apart from the spectacular element the experiment was scarcely a fair one, the dramatic deficiency being patent, and the poetic interest of an equivocal sort. Still the production had a *prestige*, and though it could not be cited as either a perfect poem or drama, it contained some gorgeous poetry, and even as drama had some claim to be regarded in a light similar to *Æschylus's* 'Prometheus.' The same sublime dissatisfaction with the state of man and human institutions is expressed, though the case is stated in a modern shape, and with local associations more romantic than classical. What are technically called the manners of the poem are, however, not very consistent; for in its spiritual machinery we are presented with the Grecian Destinies and the Persian Ahrimanes. But the author wished to illustrate the operation of Fate and Evil on human character, and was not particular as to what symbols he employed, so that the proper reference were intelligibly indicated. For the rest, he was regardless of plot, and what of story the poem contained he was willing, for obvious reasons, to perplex with mystery. To some minds such elements as these are even fascinating, and when set off with theatrical accessories they may attract, as they did on Saturday, large numbers. From Mr. Phelps, also, fine poetical declamation was expected. Accordingly, when he appeared on the stage, the actor was received with demonstrations of welcome such as showed him to be the popular idol of the evening. His performance of the character was chiefly remarkable for his careful enunciation of the text; the harmony of the numbers and the distribution of the emphasis evidently claiming the first place in his attention. To variety of action and the transitions from thought to passion and from passion to description with which the dialogue abounds, he was less attentive; indeed, nearly ignoring their necessity. The best acting scenes

were the second in the first act and the fourth of the second; the former on the precipice and glaciers nigh the summit of the Jungfrau, where Manfred is saved by the honest *Chamois Hunter* (Mr. Rayner), and the latter the Hall of Ahrimanes, where he evokes the *Phantom of Astarte* (Miss Rose Leclercq). The first scene was painted by Mr. Telbin, and the second by Mr. Danson and his son, being a copy of Mr. Martin's Pandemonium, with the Genius of Evil seated on a globe of fire. But we must not forget Mr. Telbin's scene, representing the cascade of the Steinbach, where the *Witch of the Alps* (Miss Heath) appears and responds to Manfred's inquiries. This scene is a magnificent display of a waterfall in a lower valley of the Alps, involving the employment of much machinery, the noise of which unfortunately interfered with the speakers. Among the performers who deserve commendation we may mention Mr. Ryder as the *Abbot of St. Maurice*, Miss Atkinson as *Clotho*, and Mrs. Falconer as *Nemesis*, whose delivery of the poetic speeches with which they are entrusted was marked by fidelity to the poet's intention. The choral music employed was that composed by Sir Henry Bishop for the drama on its original production at Covent Garden, in 1834; the score of which has been with difficulty recovered. It is not so effective as it might have been, but it assists the performance, and is occasionally very pleasing. Altogether, the revival is placed on the stage on a scale of great expense, and gives an impression of scenic grandeur seldom exceeded. In these days of scientific improvement, we wonder at the management contenting itself with the old expedients of trap-doors and central entrances for the exhibition of spirits and supernatural visitants. So fine an opportunity of showing what might have been accomplished by science in the production of illusion should, we think, not have been lost. What has been done is highly creditable; but a triumph might have been gained, if a more ambitious aim had been proposed.

STRAND.—A new play, by Mr. H. T. Craven, was produced on Friday week, entitled 'Miriam's Crime,' in which some striking situations are cleverly sustained. The heroine is enacted by Miss Kate Saville; and this lady has added to her reputation by the assumption. The main incidents of the drama are liable to objection on the score of social morals; and it may be doubted whether the practical paradoxes involved in the plot are justified by sufficient motive. But Mr. Craven has only sinned in company with Miss Braddon and other similar romancers, who, in painting the strong-minded woman, are not careful to avoid "a little wrong" if "a great right" be contingent on its commission. *Miriam*, in the first place, destroys a will made in her own favour, in order that the testatrix's nephew, whom she loves, but who is about to marry another, may inherit the property in due course of law. Afterwards, she discovers that a nearer relative is entitled to be the heir, and confesses her fault to *Bernard* (Mr. Parselle), who has been cast off by his mistress on being found to be penniless, and consequently appreciates her self-sacrifice. Ultimately she finds the means of repairing her error. Learning that another will exists, made in the nephew's favour, she picks a lock to obtain possession of it, and so disappoints the vagabond claimant, who is a returned convict. Of course, the latter is made to be more criminal than she, without the excuse of any generous motive;—but, except for the sake of displaying the actress in a trying situation agitated by conflicting feelings, we are at a loss to assign a reason why such a theme should have been dramatically treated. Well acted, and carefully written, however, the drama was perfectly successful; a result undoubtedly owing to the skill with which the playwright had manipulated his materials.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The 'Te Deum' (according to the Greek rite, an unaccompanied vocal composition) which was performed on the occasion of the visit of the King of the Greeks to the church at London Wall, on Sunday last, was composed, for the occasion, by M. Covas, the leader of the choir. It is spoken of in

terms of high praise, as containing a happy adaptation of some of the ancient Pagan modes of the land to modern purposes. Why should not Mr. H. Leslie let us hear it? It comes expressly within the province of his Choir.

The Mass sung the day before yesterday in the Cathedral at Cologne was for men's voices alone, by Hasslinger. Yesterday, there was a brilliant Concert in the Gürzenich Hall, the programme of which included Beethoven's Festival Overture, and the 'Sanctus' and 'Benedictus' from his 'Missa Solennis,' and the third part of Handel's 'Solomon,' with Mendelssohn's organ accompaniment. The singers were Mesdames Harriers-Wippen and Schreck, Herren Niemann and Lindeck; Herr Joachim was solo player, and Herr Hiller conductor.

'The Electro-Magnetic Phonograph' (Worcester, Hall & Darke) is the title of a pamphlet by J. Beverley Fenby; the writer of which conceives that he has discovered that long-desired *arcaneum*—the power of registering at once, as they pass, the thoughts and fancies of a player on a keyed instrument. The explanation offered is none of the clearest; but the invention is patented, and the fruits, should it prove practicable, may appear in due season.

The *Orchestra*, a new musical periodical, announces that the Oratorio of M. Silas will, ere long, be produced in London.—Mr. Mapleson's first opera, to be given this day week, will be 'Faust.'

We learn that Signor Costa's coming oratorio is on the story of Naaman.

Mdlle. Duverger has been playing the balcony-scene from 'Romeo and Juliet' in English, with Mr. Swinborne for lover, at the Odéon Theatre, in Paris, before appearing, as is her present intention, at the Adelphi Theatre. She is not altogether strange to England, having been, it is worth recording, one of the three artists who appeared, some three years ago, at the memorable private play which was the most exquisite entertainment of late given in London—her companions being Mdlle. Stella Colas and M. Fechter.

The Brussels Correspondent of the *Gazette Musicale* writes in high praise of a *Cantata* by M. Gaveart, composed the other day for the *fêtes* at Ghent; also of a new 'Requiem,' by M. Pierre Benoit, which is described as "a real revelation; the most inspired composition which has hitherto been produced in the religious music of the country."

The prize *Cantata*, on the subject of 'Rizzio,' presented the other day at the Annual Meeting of the "Académie des Beaux Arts," by M. Jules Massenet, is spoken of as superior to the general run of exercises produced on such occasions—to promise a composer, in short.

M. Offenbach, as indefatigable in his way as Goldoni, has now in hand a burlesque (we presume) on 'Don Juan,' to a text by MM. Crémieux and Gille.

M. Berlioz writes in terms of unusual civility of M. Bizet's opera, 'Les Pécheurs des Perles,' which he declares has gained, meritedly, a real success.

A new opera, on the story of 'Stradella,' by Signor Sinico, is about to be produced at Trieste. A new 'Esmeralda,' by Mr. Fry, will be brought forward, during the winter, at New York.

The Lyceum Theatre will re-open this day week with a new drama, 'Bel Demonio,' a love-story, the subject by M. Féval.

A new melo-drama of interminable length, but, according to M. Janin, of some merit, by M. Paul Foucher, 'Le Carnaval de Naples,' has been produced at the Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin, and a new version of 'Aladdin,' by MM. Denney and Crémieux, the most splendid of all the splendid fairy shows which Paris has seen during the past half-century—with only twenty changes of scene, at the Théâtre du Châtelet.—A new play, 'Jean Vaudry,' by M. Vacquerie, is to be produced at the Théâtre Français; another, 'Montjoie,' by M. Octave Feuillet, at the Gymnase.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. G.—J. S. B.—H. A. B.—J. E. W.—R. L.—W. E.—received.

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And its gross income is upwards of ... 355,000

Assurances may be effected up to 10,000 on the same life.

The Society has no agents and allows no commission, nevertheless the new assurance effected in the last financial year amounted to 359,250/1, and the new annual premiums to 12,811/.

EDWARD DOCKERT, Secretary.

THE FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFIT UP TO THE 20th NOVEMBER, 1862.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

Established December, 1835.

For MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Directors.

Chairman—SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—ROBERT INGHAM, Esq. M.P.

John Bradbury, Esq. John Feltham, Esq.

Henry White Galt, Esq. Joseph Freeman, Esq.

Thos. Chambers, Esq. J.C. Charles Gilpin, Esq.

Joseph Fell Christy, Esq. Charles Reed, Esq. P.S.A.

Richard Fall, Esq. Jonathan Thorp, Esq.

Charles Whetham, Esq.

Physicians.

J. T. Conquest, M.D. F.L.S. Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

Consulting Attorney—Charles Ansell, Esq. F.R.S.

Amount of profit of the five years ending 20th

November, 1862, now in course of division

amongst the assured ... £331,965 3 4

Making the total profit divided ... £1,327,258 5 3

INSTANCES OF REDUCTIONS IN PREMIUMS.

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Original Premium.	Premium now Payable.	Reduction per Cent.
October, 1836	40	1000	43 11 8	0 7 10	99
March, 1840	45	900	8 10 4	1 19 4	77
January, 1839	30	1000	29 19 0	10 18 8	64
December, 1850	35	2000	126 0 0	64 8 8	49
January, 1832	35	800	14 11 8	9 3 8	37 1/2
January, 1859	40	3000	139 0 0	99 7 10	29 1/2

The following are a few instances where the Premiums have become extinct, and Annuities for the next Five Years granted in addition:—

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Original Premium now extinct.	Annuity Payable.
April, 1836	54	1000	58 0 0	5 3 8
August, 1836	50	500	29 4 4	1 3 8
August, 1837	60	2000	125 3 4	75 6 8
March, 1848	61	500	32 19 3	1 17 4

Amount of Claims paid ... £1,591,693 18 4

Gross Annual Income ... £374,443 9 1

Accumulated Fund ... £2,200,496 3 4

Members whose Premiums fall DUE on the 1st OCTOBER are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

The Prospectus and every information may be had on application.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

Sept. 30, 1863.

NOTICE—OPENING OF WEST-END BRANCH OFFICE.

ACCIDENTS BY ROAD, RIVER, OR RAILWAY.

In the FIELD, the STREETS, or AT HOME, may be provided against by taking a Policy of the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At the West-End Office, 14, REGENT-STREET, S.W.

As well as at the HEAD OFFICE, 64, CORNHILL.

140,000 has been already Paid as

COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

In 75 Fatal Cases, and 6,890 Cases of Personal Injury.

Prospectuses, with Rates of Premium, &c. on application as above,

or at the various Railway Stations.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS

AND TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS;

Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Cases, with Silver Fittings;

Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other

articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue,

post free.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee,

37, West Strand, London, W.C.

Also, Allen's Bar-Jack Furniture. Catalogue of Officers' Bed-

steads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS

TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

Sold by all Grocers, Chandlers, &c. &c.

Wheeler & Wilson's Prize Medal.

UNRIVALLED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE

MANUFACTURED BY THE

WHEELER & WILSON COMPANY,

WITH ALL RECENT IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS FOR

STITCHING, BINDING, CORDING, HEMMING,

FELLING, GATHERING,

and all other Household or Manufacturing Work.

Instructions gratis to every Writer.

Illustrated Prospectus gratis and post free.

Offices and Sale Rooms:

130, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

Manufacturers of Foot's Patent Umbrella Stand.

TWO PRIZE MEDALS.—

JENNER & KNEWTUPE Ten-Guinea best Morocco or

Russia Silver-fitted LADY'S DRESSING BAG.

JENNER's ditto. The Ten-Guinea Silver-fitted Lady's Dressing-

case in Coromandel or Walnut. The Guinea Tourist's Writing-

case. The One-Guinea Travelling Bag. The Guinea Dressing-case.

At the Manufacturers', JENNER & KNEWTUPE,

33, St. James's-street, and 69 and 67, Jermyn-street.

THE NATURAL WINES OF FRANCE.—

J. CAMPBELL, Wine Merchant, 138, REGENT-STREET,

recommends attention to the following CLARETS, selected

by himself on the Garonne:—Vin de Bordeaux, which greatly im-

proves by keeping in bottles two or three years. 30s.; St-Julien,

32s.; La Rose, 36s.; St-Estephe, 38s.; St-Emilion, 42s.; Haut-

Bordeaux, 48s.; Latite, Latour, and Chateau Margaux, 50s. to 84s.

per dozen.—J. C. Campbell, 138, Regent-street, London, W.

Wines will be some guarantee for the soundness of the Wine

quoted at 30s. per dozen.—NOTE.—Burgundies from 36s. to 54s.

Chablis, 36s. and 38s. per dozen. E. Cigogne's finest Champagne,

50s. per dozen. Remittances or Town references should be ad-

dress JAMES CAMPBELL, 138, Regent-street.

HEDGES & BUTLER solicit attention to

their pure ST-JULIEN CLARET.

At 18s., 20s., 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; La Rose, 42s.; Latour,

54s.; Margaux, 60s.; St-Julien, 72s., 84s., 96s.; superior

Benjamin, 34s.; Macon, 30s., 36s.; White Bordeaux, 24s., 30s., to

72s.; Chablis, 30s., 36s., to 54s.; Champagne, 38s., 42s., 48s., 60s., 66s.

SUPERIOR GOLDEN SHERRY, at 20s. per dozen, of soft

and full flavour, highly recommended.

Capital dinner Sherry, 24s. and 30s. per doz.

High-class Pale, Golden, and Brown

Sherry, 42s., 48s., 54s., 60s., 66s., 72s., 78s., 84s., 90s., 96s.

Port from first-class vineyards, 48s., 60s., 72s., 84s., 96s.

Choice Old Port and "Vintage" Wines, 60s. and 72s.

Fine Old Pale Cognac Brandy, 60s. and 72s.

Norau, Maraschino, Curacao, Cherry Brandy, and other foreign

Liqueurs. On receipt of a Post-office order or reference, any of

the above will be forwarded immediately by

HEDGES & BUTLER, 135, REGENT-STREET, London, W.

and 30, King's-road, Brighton. Originally established A.D. 1697.

CHEAP AND GOOD WINES.

OFFLEY'S and COCKBURN'S PORT, &c.; SHERRIES

from 18s. and CLARETS from 14s. To be obtained pure

and cheap of the IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY,

which imports the choicest Wines and sells to the Public at

reasonable prices.

Cellars—Marylebone Court House, W.;

Stores and Office—314, Oxford-street, W.;

Export and Bottling Vaults—15, John-street, Crutched-

friars, E.C., London.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRIN'S

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations,

and should see that LEA & PERRIN'S Names are on Wrapper,

Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRIN'S SAUCE.

* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Wor-

cester: Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Messrs. BARCLAY

& SONS, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SAUSAGE AND MINCING MACHINE.

The "GUINEA" UNIVERSAL MACHINE OF

BURGESS & KEYS

Best, simplest, and cleanest invented.

Sold by IRON MONGERS throughout the Kingdom.

Also by the Manufacturers,

95, NEWGATE-STREET, E.C.

ASK FOR BURGESS & KEYS.

H. J. & D. NICOLL, HABIT AND CLOAK

MAKERS, 114, 116, 118, and 120, REGENT-STREET, W.;

22, CORNHILL, E.C. LONDON;

and 10, ST. ANN'S-SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

LADIES are respectfully invited to inspect the New Cloaks,

Paletots and Jackets, and the choicest Fabrics for the Winter

Season.

H. J. & D. NICOLL, COURT TAILORS, 114, 116,

118, and 120, REGENT-STREET, W.;

HILL, E.C. LONDON.

and 10, ST. ANN'S-SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

GENTLEMEN are respectfully invited to inspect the New

Garments, and the choicest Fabrics for Winter Dress.

H. J. & D. NICOLL, COURT TAILORS, 114, 116,

118, and 120, REGENT-STREET, W.;

HILL, E.C. LONDON.

and 10, ST. ANN'S-SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS are respectfully invited to

inspect the New Garments, and the choicest Fabrics for Winter

Dress, for Young Gentlemen.

CHANDELIERS in BRONZE and ORMOLU

FOR DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY. Chandeliers, Modest

Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes

in Parian, Vase, and other Ornaments, in a Show room erected

expressly for these articles.—OSLER, 45, Oxford-street, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS,

Wall Lights and Lustres, Table Glass, &c.

Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 7/1 1/2s.

Glass Dessert

All Articles marked in plain figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.

Mess, Export, and Furnishing orders promptly executed.

LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 48, OXFORD-STREET, W.

BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS,

Broad-street. Established 1807.

DENT, CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and

CLOCK MAKER, by Special Appointment to Her Majesty

the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and MAKER of

THE GREAT CLOCK for the HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, invites

to the superior Workmanship and elegant Design of

his extensive Stock of Watches and Drawing-room Clocks.

Guineas. 6 Strong Silver Lever ... 5

Watches ... 8 Gentlemen's ditto ... 5

Ladies' Gold Foreign ... 15 Gentlemen's Gold Com-

pensation Balance do. ... 40

Gold English Lever ... 15 Silver ditto ... 25

Marine Chronometers, 35 Guineas.

Gold and Silver Pocket Chronometers, Astronomical, Turret,

E. MOSES AND SON'S
AUTUMN and WINTER STOCK is now complete.**E. MOSES AND SON'S**
"SANDRINGHAM" WRAPPER (introduced by them) is the newest and most fashionable Style for the Season.**E. MOSES AND SON'S**
READY-MADE and BESPOKE CLOTHING, for all Classes and all Ages.**E. MOSES AND SON'S**
CELEBRATED "INDISPENSABLE" SUIT, from 30s.**E. MOSES AND SON'S**
JUVENILE CLOTHING, in great variety, for all Classes.**E. MOSES AND SON'S**
HOSIERY and DRAPER, for all Classes and all Ages.**E. MOSES AND SON'S**
HATS and CAPS, for all Classes and all Ages.**E. MOSES AND SON'S**
BOOTS and SHOES, for all Classes and all Ages.**E. MOSES AND SON'S**
OUTFITS FOR ALL CLASSES, all Ages, and all Climates.**E. MOSES AND SON'S**
LONDON HOUSES:
154, 155, 156, 157, Minorities; 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, Aldgate;
506, 507, 508, New Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, Hart-street;
137, 138, Tottenham-court-road; 253, Euston-road.**E. MOSES AND SON'S**
COUNTRY ESTABLISHMENT,
Bridge-street, Bradford, Yorkshire.**E. MOSES AND SON'S**
Establishments are CLOSED every FRIDAY EVENING at SUNSET UNTIL SATURDAY EVENING at SUNSET, when Business is resumed until 10 o'clock.All Articles are marked the lowest prices in plain figures.
Any Article not approved of will be exchanged, or the money returned.
List of Prices with Rules for Self-measurement, Fashion Card, and our new Pamphlet "On Modern Costume," gratis and post free.**FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS and CHIMNEY-PIECES.**—Buyers of the above are requested before finally deciding, to visit **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS.** They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or equisiteness of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with ornamental ornaments, 3s. 15s. to 35s. 10s.; Bronzed Fenders, with standards, 7s. to 12s.; Steel Fenders, 3s. 6s. to 11s.; Ditto, with rich ornamental ornaments, from 3s. 6s. to 12s.; Chimney-pieces, from 15s. to 100s.; Fire-irons, from 2s. 6s. to 4s. 4s. THE BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.**BEDSTEADS, BATHS AND LAMPS.**—**WILLIAM S. BURTON** has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at the largest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.
Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d. to £30 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from 6s. 6d. to 25 0s. each.
Lamps (Moderate), from 6s. 6d. to 47 7s. each.
(All other kinds at the same rates).
Pure Colza Oil 4s. 3d. per gallon.**CUTLERY, WARRANTED.**—The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S**, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales.

Ivory Handles.	Table Knives		Dessert Knives		Carvers	
	per Dozen.	per Dozen.	per Dozen.	per Dozen.	per Dozen.	per Dozen.
3½-inch Ivory handles	4. 6d.	4. 6d.	4. 6d.	4. 6d.	4. 6d.	4. 6d.
3½-inch fine ivory handles	15 0	11 6	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3
3½-inch fine ivory balance handles	18 0	14 0	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3
3½-inch fine ivory handles	54 0	18 0	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3
3½-inch finest African ivory handles	32 0	36 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Ditto, with silver ferrules	40 0	33 0	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 6
Ditto, carved handles, silver ferrules	50 0	40 0	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 6
Nickel electro-silver handles, any pattern	55 0	45 0	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6
Silver handles, of any pattern	84 0	54 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0

Bone and Horn Handles.—Knives and Forks per Dozen.

White bone handles 11 0 8 6 2 6
Ditto balance handles 11 0 8 6 2 6
Black horn rimmed shoulder 17 0 14 0 4 0
Ditto, very strong rivetted handles 19 0 9 0 3 0
The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.**WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGER,** by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, sends a CATALOGUE gratis, and post paid. It contains upwards of 500 illustrations of his illimitable Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-Silver, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen-ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea-Trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 30, Oxford-st., W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3 and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5 and 6, Fenny-place; and 1, Newman-yard, London.

* * Homeopathic Practitioners, and the Medical Profession generally, recommend Cocoa as being the most healthful of all beverages. When the doctrine of Homeopathy was first introduced into this country, there were to be obtained no preparations of Cocoa either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the stomach; the nut was either supplied in its crude state, or so unskillfully manufactured as to obtain little notice.

JAMES EPPS, of London, Homeopathic Chemist, was introduced in the year 1839 to turn his attention to this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assistance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to produce an article PURE in its composition, and so refined by the perfect trituration it receives in the process it passes through, as to be acceptable to the delicate stomach, and a most

DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

E P P S ' S C O C O A
is distinguished as being
FRAGRANT, GRATEFUL and INVIGORATING;
And to these qualities
it is indebted for the adoption it now obtains as a
BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

Directions.—Mix, in a breakfast-cup, two tea-spoonfuls of the Powder with as much cold Milk as will form a stiff paste; then fill up with boiling Milk, or Milk and Water in equal portions, or Water.

4-lb., 2-lb. and 1-lb. Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb.
Sold in labelled Packets only, by Grocers, Confectioners, and Druggists, in every town throughout the United Kingdom.
MANUFACTORY—LONDON.AGENTS:
Paris—Messrs. Roberts & Co., 24, Place Vendôme.
Boulogne-sur-Mer—Mr. Abraham, 33, Rue Napoléon.
Copenhagen—Mr. H. P. Seger.
Florence—Mr. H. Roberts, 17, Via Fornabuoni.
Smyrna—Mr. J. A. Werry.**HORNIMAN'S TEA CHEAPER.**Full benefit of reduced duty obtained by purchasing **HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA**; very choice at 3s. 4d. and 4s. "High Standard" at 4s. 4d. (formerly 4s. 8d.) is the strongest and most delicious imported.

Agents in every Town supply it in Packets.

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring PLATE to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great variety, both in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either of their Establishments—
LONDON—22, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moor-gate-street, E.C.
DUBLIN—College Green.
LIVERPOOL—Church-street.**MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS**, Newhall-street, Birmingham.
Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.**CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most**

secure against Fire and Thieves.

CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR and STREET-DOOR LATCHES.
CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES.Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.
CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 29, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.**SHETLAND and SCOTCH WAREHOUSE.**112, Jernyn-street, St. James's.—**STANDEN & CO.** invite attention to their Large Stock of **SHETLAND and SCOTCH WOOLLEN GOODS** for the PRESENT SEASON. The Shetland Under-Clothing is particularly recommended for softness, warmth, and elasticity. Scotch Plaids—Railway Wrappers, Cloaks and Shawls in great variety. Tartans, Tweeds, and Linsey-Woolsey for Dresses, &c.—also a concise description of Stockings and Jerseys for Charitable purposes.
Patents registered in the Country.
STANDEN & CO. Shetland & Scotch Warehouse, 112, Jernyn-street, St. James's, S.W.**D R. DE JONGH'S**

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,Prescribed by the most Eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest and most effectual remedy for
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS,
Is incomparably superior to every other kind.**SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.****EDWIN CANTON, Esq., F.R.C.S.,**
President of the Medical Society of London, &c.

"For several years past I have been in the habit of prescribing Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find it to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the same medicine, which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority."

DR. LAWRENCE,

Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

"I invariably prescribe Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 8s. 6d., and labelled with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

Sole Consignees:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO. 77, Strand, London, W.C.
CAUTION.—Beware of proposed substitutions.**KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER**, unrivalled in destroying Flies, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, and every species of Insect, and is equally useful to animal life. Sold in Packets, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each (1s. packets sent free by post, for 14 stamps), by **THOMAS KEATING**, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.—for which a Prize Medal was awarded to the producer at the International Exhibition, 1862.**THE NERVO-ARTERIAL ESSENCE (Concentrated).**—The following Testimonial from the Right Hon. the Earl of Essex is among the many proofs of the efficacy of this valuable discovery for Nervousness, &c., by Dr. Batchelor, 12, Finsbury-place South, E.C.
"Cashbury Park.

"Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure of inclosing to you a statement from my brother relating to the benefit the Hon. Mrs. Capel has derived from your medicine, which, he begs me to say, you are welcome to make any use of you please."

"Yours faithfully,"
In Bottles, at 11s. and 33s., at the Depot, 12, Finsbury-place South, E.C. Testimonials on application, or "A Few Words on Nervousness."**BILE and INDIGESTION, Sick Headache, Flatulency, Heartburn, and all bilious and liver affections, are speedily removed by the use of COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS and FAMILY APERTIENT PILLS, which have now been held to the highest estimation by all classes of society for upwards of fifty years. Prepared only by **JAMES COCKLE**, 18, New Ormond-street; and to be had of all Medicine Vendors in Boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.****METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S New Patent Tooth Brushes**, and Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Fish and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of Brush, Comb and Hairbrush. The Tooth Brushes search between the divisions of the Teeth—the hairs never come loose. Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—Address 120 and 131, OXFORD-STREET.**DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA** has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout, and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. It is prepared in a state of perfect purity and of great strength, by **DINNEFORD & CO.**, 175, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.**DYSPEPSIA.—MORSON'S PEPSINE** WINE is a perfectly palatable food for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion.

Manufactured by T. Morson & Son, 10 and 16, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C., in bottles at 2s., 5s. and 10s. each.

CURES OF ASTHMA and COUGHS by DR. LOCKOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Mr. LUTHER, Chemist, 95, Baker-street, Stirling, March 1863: "I had your Wafers give great satisfaction, and I can recommend them with greater faith than ever." They give instant relief, and a rapid cure of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and all Disorders of the Throat and Lungs. They have a pleasant taste. 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per Box, by all Druggists.**DURABILITY OF GUTTA-PERCHA****TUBING.**—Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta-Percha Tubing, the Gutta-Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter:—From **SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart., VENTNOR, Isle of Wight.**—Second Testimonial.—March 10th, 1862.—In reply to your letter, received this morning, respecting the Gutta-Percha Tubing for Pump Service, I can state with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many builders, and other persons, have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected in the Throat and Lungs. They have a pleasant taste. 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per Box, by all Druggists.**THE GUTTA-PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES,**

15, WHARF-Road, CITY-Road, LONDON.

PRICE'S CHILD'S NIGHT LIGHTS are

perfectly Safe, and burn their Time. The Quality of these Night Lights can now be relied upon.

GLYCERINE, which very simple Tests show to

be pure, is being sold on the statement that it is in every respect equal to "Price's." Most medical writers prescribe "Price's Glycerine." Where purity is of importance, Patients can insure it by desiring to have their Glycerine in 1lb., 8, 4, or 2oz. Bottles, with capsules over the stoppers marked "Price's Patent." Belmont, Vauxhall.

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